

Sept. 3, 1991

91A22-3-31-20

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1991

Regent refuses to return to KSU

Choice disappoints
chairman Nunn

By Jack Brammer

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — Dr. Allan Lansing informed Gov. Wallace Wilkinson yesterday that he would not return to Kentucky State University's governing board because he did not think President John Wolfe could solve the school's problems.

"I have heard from President Wolfe only once briefly," Lansing said in a letter to Wilkinson. "I have the distinct impression that he and the top administration do not or will not recognize the problems and that there will be no significant change in hiring policy, educational philosophy or administration."

Lansing, a Louisville heart surgeon, did not return telephone calls yesterday.

Lansing and two other KSU regents resigned last week rather than vote for Wolfe's personnel recommendations. But former Gov. Edward Breathitt and Barbara Curry, both of Lexington, decided this week to remain on the 10-member board.

The board's chairman, former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, said he was "sorely disappointed" with Lansing's decision.

Asked whether he agreed with Lansing that Wolfe cannot solve the school's problems, Nunn said, "I have an understanding now with Dr. Wolfe that I would make no public comments on such issues. We will address them in the board room and not in the press."

Earlier this month, it was reported that Wolfe said Nunn had "hammered away" at him for more than a year to make several personnel changes. Nunn denied that he had told Wolfe to fire anyone. But he has criticized Wolfe's administrative skills.

Asked yesterday whether Wolfe's days are numbered at KSU, Nunn said, "Again, I can't comment publicly on an issue like that. All I can really say today is that Dr. Lansing's letter speaks for itself, and I am disappointed about that."

Nunn said he wanted to call a board meeting as soon as possible to "get on with KSU's business." He said he would try to contact all board members this weekend.

Wolfe had not seen Lansing's letter and did not want to comment on it until he had time to review it, KSU spokeswoman Jana Oakley.

In a brief statement, Wilkinson said he was pleased that Breathitt and Curry had decided to stay on the board and that he was confident the board could "address the important issues that face" KSU. He did not indicate when he would replace Lansing.

Earlier in the day, Wolfe and Breathitt appeared at a taping of

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1991

Lansing says he will not return as KSU regent

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Louisville heart surgeon Allan Lansing, saying he does not believe conditions are ripe for needed changes at Kentucky State University, will not return to KSU's board of regents.

Lansing was one of three regents who announced their resignations last week after a stormy meeting at which the board left President John Wolfe Jr.'s personnel recommendations for top administrators on the table. The two other regents — former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt and Barbara Curry, both of Lexington — have decided to remain on the board. They and Lansing were asked by both Wolfe and Gov. Wallace Wilkinson to return to the governing board.

But Lansing tendered his resignation to Wilkinson yesterday, and in a letter to the governor said he fully supports regents Chairman Louie B. Nunn "in his efforts to see the problems and to save KSU." No one could have worked harder on KSU's behalf than Nunn, Lansing wrote.

Since he announced his intention to resign Aug. 23, Lansing wrote, he has talked to Wolfe. "I have the distinct impression that he and the top (KSU) administration do not, or will not, recognize the problems and that there will be no significant change in hiring policy, educational philosophy, or administration," Lansing wrote. His letter to the governor did not elaborate on those points, and Lansing and Wolfe could not be reached for comment.

Wilkinson commended Breathitt and Curry for deciding to stay on the KSU board, and added that he has confidence in the panel "and its ability to address the important issues that face Kentucky State University." He did not indicate when he will name a successor for Lansing, whose term expires March 31, 1993. Wilkinson also said

"Your Government," a public affairs show on Lexington's WLEX-TV. It will be aired at 11:30 a.m. Sunday.

On the show, Breathitt said Wolfe had told him he would revise his personnel recommendations. But both men declined to say what that would involve.

Breathitt said he thought problems at KSU were rooted in a conflict between blacks who have a historic allegiance to the school and an increasing number of whites on campus who do not share those sentiments.

Wolfe said he would "not accept the racial polarization of that campus."

he has asked Nunn to convene a meeting of the regents as soon as possible "to move forward with the business of KSU."

Nunn said he regrets that Lansing will not return to the board. He would not comment on Lansing's view that Wolfe would not move to resolve problems at KSU, saying he and Wolfe have an agreement not to discuss specific KSU matters in the media.

Nunn also said he will schedule a meeting soon, possibly within 10 days. He also said he will meet with Wolfe at KSU on Wednesday.

In separate July and August meetings, KSU's regents have balked at approving Wolfe's proposed appointment or reappointment of top university administrators. Some board members also are concerned about various other university personnel and management issues that have remained unspecified. Wolfe indicated earlier this week he would re-examine his proposals.

Earlier yesterday, during a taping of WLEX-TV's "Your Government" show,

Wolfe wouldn't elaborate on the re-examination. Personnel discussions, he said, will come in closed session with the board. He also said further discussion is warranted on the respective roles and responsibilities of the board and the president.

Both Wolfe and Breathitt, who also appeared on the show that will be aired at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow, said they are optimistic that the president and board can iron out their differences and move the university ahead.

But Wolfe pleaded for patience by noting that some of the basic problems at the Frankfort university were provoked by its efforts at multi-racial education.

Latest furor leaves KSU to ponder severity of wounds

ANALYSIS

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The dust apparently has begun to settle at Kentucky State University as fall classes head into their third week and two of three regents who had planned to resign have stayed in the fold.

University President John Wolfe Jr. and regents Chairman Louie B. Nunn also have agreed to take their differences behind closed doors instead of airing them publicly, and the president has conceded that he needs to change his style in working with the board that hired him last year.

The Wolfe-Nunn dispute erupted into an administrative cause celebre 10 days ago when Wolfe went public by charging in a *Courier-Journal* story that Nunn was meddling in the school's internal operations and wanted some Wolfe aides fired. The pugnacious Nunn, a former governor, lashed back by charging that Wolfe had been inattentive to campus problems and wanted the regents to ratify the appointment of some officials whose competence was questionable. The selection of those officials led to the regents' intention to resign.

The dispute, lacking the usual surface niceties of academic brouhahas, escalated when the state NAACP and some KSU alumni, supporters, students and faculty members clamored for Nunn's resignation.

By week's end, even Gov. Wallace Wilkinson had gently put his toe into the fray by saying he still supports the Nunn-led board that he appointed.

The issues behind the dispute have remained blurred, and specifics are nearly impossible to find beyond the emotionally charged accusations by some KSU supporters that Nunn's motives are racist.

So whatever the outcome, the unprecedented public spat has left the 105-year-old university internally weakened and enmeshed in a controversy likely to do it little good.

But controversy is not new to KSU, once blacks' only in-state opportunity for higher education. For years it was a victim of governmental indifference, even though it contributed services far beyond its meager support from state coffers. Its integration, beginning in the 1960s, came much more rapidly than the shackles of segregation were removed from the state's historically white universities.

The tensions provoked by integration have been simmering for years

and are at least part of the cause behind the Wolfe-Nunn dispute.

With integration, expectations for KSU have been constantly increased by the state's predominantly white higher-education power structure. Its traditionally high per-student cost, coupled with veiled periodic charges of financial mismanagement, have led to more than one threat to either close it or transform it into a community college.

But those efforts were anemic at best, and the institution has not only continued, but was given new life a few years ago when a federally mandated desegregation plan called for its enhancement through new programs and through campus improvements that exceed \$22 million in state funding.

Besides the surprising public dispute between a university president and his board chairman, the recent controversy has another new dimension that reflects an even deeper problem. In past controversies, a racial undercurrent was always present, but it seldom was personalized or became part of the public debate.

While Wolfe has taken public affront at what he calls Nunn's effort to have five top-level black administrators fired, he has not charged Nunn with racism, but has acknowledged that the thought has crossed his mind. Nunn has denied any racial motive, and Barbara Curry, a black regent who joined two white colleagues in announcing plans to resign from the board, disputed any racial motive on Nunn's part.

Campus racial antagonism is not a topic most KSU faculty members or administrators of either race are eager to discuss publicly. But some black administrators privately accuse Nunn of polarizing the campus by involving himself and the regents in internal matters that frequently have racial overtones, such as tenure and promotion questions, and

complaints about some black professors by white students.

Blacks, sensitive to such encroachments, also note that many whites are upset that the university's administration has remained predominantly black. And while they strongly deny any hint of intentional administrative segregation, they also quickly note the absence of black administrators at the state's traditionally white universities.

Charges and countercharges also occasionally fly within faculty ranks over hidden efforts to either re-segregate the school or to move it further toward an even whiter student body and faculty. And some white faculty members also clamor for more rigid admission standards so they can teach better students — which generally means more white students. Entrance-test scores for KSU freshmen traditionally have fallen below those at other state universities.

Racial erosion of the once all-black university has continued for years. Last fall, according to Council on Higher Education statistics, only 44.8 percent of KSU's 2,512 full- and part-time students were black, although blacks constituted 68.4 percent of the full-time students. Of Kentucky's other seven state universities, the University of Louisville had the largest black enrollment, with 9.1 percent.

Overall, KSU enrolled only 1,125 — 17.5 percent — of the 6,441 black students attending the state's four-year universities.

Twenty-six of KSU's 42 top-level administrators — 62 percent — are black, but the school's 28 black professors make up only 23 percent of the 120-member faculty.

(Last fall, none of the other state universities had administrations that were more than 4 percent black or faculties that were more than 3 percent black.)

Even Wolfe acknowledges some racial discord at KSU, but he attributes the tensions "to only a handful of people who are keeping racial issues stirred up." The culprits, he adds, are of both races.

Another part of KSU's internal strife, Wolfe acknowledges, is its paradoxical mission that calls for it to both retain its historical black identity and be Kentucky's small, public liberal studies school.

Both goals, he says, are legitimate, but are not easy ones to deal with. "This ties into the preservation of the historical legacy and heritage of the university (and) its non-racial mission," he said. "And then it ties into a failure of all parties concerned to (understand) that this university is not what it started out to be. We need to recognize that" and deal with it.

How effectively that is done will go a long way toward determining whether the school becomes a model for interracial and educational harmony, or a campus of continued turmoil. It will require an uncommon effort led by Wolfe and strongly supported by the regents, students, faculty, alumni and KSU supporters.

Wilkinson, who leaves office in three months, also will play a role. He must fill the regents' vacancy left by Dr. Allan Lansing's recent resignation, and can reappoint or replace Edythe Jones Hayes of Lexington, whose term expired more than two years ago. And his successor — either Democrat Brereton Jones or Republican Larry Hopkins — also will play a role, since the next governor will reshape the board of regents.

Culture, race and politics are interwoven in the dynamics of KSU's future. If the school's faculty and staff, as well as current and future students and their parents, do not consider it a place where education can be strife-free, the university faces an uncertain future, and one that will go on the public agenda for debate again.

Ex-KSU regent refuses to return

Continued

"What we have to tackle is the same problem as the larger society has not tackled. How do you get people to live, work and study harmoniously together respecting the rights and privileges that each one has when they come to that (campus) environment," Wolfe said.

He said more discussions on that issue must be undertaken with the school's various constituencies — students, faculty, staff, alumni and supporters — before the problem will be resolved.

"The ultimate goal here is the advancement of Kentucky State University, to take it to a different level than it is because of its history and because of its contemporary condition," Wolfe said.

Dr. Warren Proudfoot, medical leader, dies

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD

Dr. Warren H. Proudfoot, longtime Rowan County school board chairman and co-founder of a Morehead clinic, died Saturday of cancer at the University of Kentucky Medical Center. He was 70.



Considered one of the state's leading teaching surgeons, Dr. Proudfoot was revered for his contributions to both medicine and education.

"He certainly was the closest thing to a saint that I'd ever known," said Dr. David Victor, his partner at Cave Run Clinic, which Dr. Proudfoot helped start in 1972.

Dr. Proudfoot served as a clinical professor of surgery at the University of Kentucky, teaching recent medical school graduates how to be surgeons at his clinic.

Elected to the Rowan County Board of Education in 1973, Dr. Proudfoot was described as a quiet, unassuming leader who commanded respect.

"I think he always had the best interests of the children at heart," said Dianna Walke, a longtime Rowan County teacher and president of the Rowan County Education Association.

He was born Jan. 9, 1921, in Talbott Community, W.Va., a son of the late Ervin Shafter and Sylvia Foy Proudfoot. He came to Morehead in 1963 as chief of surgery at St. Claire Medical Center.

A graduate of Harvard Medical School, Dr. Proudfoot served in the Navy during World War II and worked for 18 years for the U.S. Public Health Service before moving to Morehead.

As school board chairman, Dr. Proudfoot pushed to get Rowan County's schools accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, a move he felt would help to attract business and industry to the area, said current board member Larry Coldiron.

"He was a man who had a great vision of the future," Coldiron said. "He wasn't pushy. But he had a vision that was realistic and that he could sell to anyone."

But it was in medicine where Dr. Proudfoot left his most indelible mark. Victor said Dr. Proudfoot had more influence over the shaping of the Morehead medical community than any other physician.

"Medicine was his life," said Ival Bryant, administrator at Cave Run Clinic. "The patients were always first."

Dr. Proudfoot died of lymphoma, a cancer of the lymph nodes. Bryant said he was diagnosed with the disease four or five years ago but refused to burden others with his ordeal. He had been hospitalized for several months before his death.

"Whenever I saw him and asked him how he was doing, his stock response was, 'I'm a little bit better,'" Bryant said.

Dr. Proudfoot also served as chairman of the board of the Markey Cancer Center in Lexington.

Dr. Proudfoot was a former president of the Kentucky School Boards Association and served as a member of the Partnership Committee and Nominating Committee for Leadership Offices of the National School Boards Association. He was also chairman of the Northeast School Boards Association.

Dr. Proudfoot also served as medical director of the area Health Education Council, a state-sponsored organization that receives federal money for rural health care training.

Dr. Proudfoot was also an organizer of the Morehead National Bank and served on its board. He was an elder of Faith Presbyterian Church in Morehead.

He was a member of the School Building Authority; the Rowan Medical Society; the Kentucky Chapter of the American College of Surgeons; the Kentucky Medical Association; the American Medical Association; and the American College of Surgeons.

He had been awarded honorary doctor of science degrees at both Morehead State University and UK.

Survivors include his wife, Winifred Fogg Proudfoot; four sons, Wendell Proudfoot of Okemos, Mich., Dr. Martin Proudfoot of Edmonds, Wash., Dr. Richard Proudfoot of Morehead and Dr. Glenn Proudfoot of Richmond; three brothers, Herman J. and E. Neil Proudfoot, both of Talbott Community, and C. Noel Proudfoot of New Bern, N.C.; three sisters, Elda Yeager of Belington, W.Va., Zelma Yeager of Elkins, W.Va., and Mary Belle Simmons of Edmond, Wash.; and eight grandchildren.

The funeral will be conducted at 4 p.m. Wednesday at the Morehead First Church of God by the Rev. Ruth Mashewske. Burial will be in Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens in Morehead.

Friends may call after 7 p.m. today at Northcutt & Son Home for Funerals in Morehead.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1991

Physician, educator Warren H. Proudfoot dies of cancer at 70

Herald-Leader staff report

MOREHEAD — Dr. Warren H. Proudfoot, clinical professor of surgery at the University of Kentucky and president of Cave Run Clinic in Morehead, died Saturday at the UK Medical Center of cancer. He was 70.

Dr. Proudfoot, a native of Talbott Community, W.Va., also was chairman of the Rowan County Board of Education since 1973 and chairman of board of the Markey Cancer Center in Lexington.

Dr. Proudfoot came to Morehead in 1963 as chief of surgery at St. Claire Medical Center. A graduate of Harvard Medical School, he served in the Navy in World War II and worked for the U.S. Public Health Service for 18 years before coming to Morehead.

Dr. Proudfoot was serving his fourth term as a member of Rowan County Board of Education. He was a former president of Kentucky School Boards Association and served as a member of the Partnership Committee and Nominating Committee for Leadership Offices of the National School Board Association. He was chairman of the North-

east School Board Association.

Dr. Proudfoot was an organizer of the Morehead National Bank served on its board. He was an elder of Faith Presbyterian Church in Morehead.

Dr. Proudfoot was a member of the School Building Authority, Rowan County Medical Society, Kentucky Chapter of the American College of Surgeons; the Kentucky Medical Association; the American Medical Association; and the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Proudfoot had been awarded honorary doctor of science degrees from Morehead State University and UK.

Survivors include his wife, Winifred Fogg Proudfoot; four sons, Wendell Proudfoot of Okemos, Mich.; Dr. Martin Proudfoot of Edmonds, Wash.; Dr. Richard Proudfoot of Morehead; and Dr. Glenn Proudfoot of Richmond; three brothers, three sisters and eight grandchildren.

Funeral will be at 4 p.m. Wednesday at the Morehead First Church of God. Visitation after 7 p.m. Monday at Northcutt & Son Home for Funerals.

Warren Proudfoot, UK surgery professor, dies

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1991

Associated Press

MOREHEAD, Ky. — The funeral for Dr. Warren H. Proudfoot, a professor at the University of Kentucky and president of Cave Run Clinic in Morehead, will be held tomorrow. Proudfoot, 70, died of cancer Saturday at UK's Albert B. Chandler Medical Center. He was a clinical professor of surgery at UK.

Proudfoot, a native of Talbott Community, W.Va., had been chairman of the Rowan County Board of Education since 1973 and chairman of the board of the Markey Cancer Center in Lexington.

He came to Morehead in 1963 as chief of surgery at St. Claire Medical Center. Before that, Proudfoot, a graduate of Harvard Medical School, had served in the Navy in World War II and had worked for the U.S. Public Health Service for 18 years.

He was a former president of the Kentucky School Boards Association, and he was a member of committees of the National School Board Association.

His survivors include his wife, Winifred Fogg Proudfoot; four sons, Wendell Proudfoot of Okemos, Mich.; Dr. Martin Proudfoot of Edmonds, Wash.; Dr. Richard Proudfoot of Morehead; and Dr. Glenn Proudfoot of Richmond; three brothers, three sisters and eight grandchildren.

The funeral will be at 4 p.m. tomorrow at Morehead's First Church of God, with burial in Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens. Visitation at Northcutt & Son Home for Funerals after 8 a.m. today.

EKU receives \$1.1 million T&T grant

By Allen Blair
Herald-Leader staff writer

RICHMOND — Eastern Kentucky University received a \$1.1 million grant yesterday, its largest corporate grant ever, from American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The grant is in the form of computer equipment for university classrooms and for its Model Laboratory School.

The grant will enhance the university's efforts in Kentucky school reform, said Kenneth Henson, dean of the College of Education.

"We have made a major commitment to technology and comput-



This will aid in the college's efforts to be a trailblazer in Kentucky's use of information technology as a part of tomorrow's day-to-day teaching and learning in public schools.

— Cyril Matthews, AT&T program manager

ers in schools," said ECU President Hanly Funderburk.

Schools across the country submitted proposals earlier this year

for grants from AT&T. ECU was among 44 colleges and universities awarded the grants.

ECU is the only Kentucky

school receiving the grant. The company chose ECU because the school is working to carry out education reform in Kentucky, said Ron Harrell, ECU's director of public information.

The computers will be used to prepare teachers, counselors and others for the reform goal of adding technology in the state's school systems, said Cyril Matthews, a program manager for AT&T.

"The project will use our products to set up computer labs for curriculum development and instructional support in the College of Education and the Model school,"

he said.

"This will aid in the college's efforts to be a trailblazer in Kentucky's use of information technology as a part of tomorrow's day-to-day teaching and learning in public schools," Matthews said.

Model, Kentucky's only laboratory school, has already made several changes because of education reform, Henson said.

Model is administered by the College of Education. It is used in the teacher education program to provide experience to teaching students. The school has 700 students from nursery school to grade 12.

Site-based decision making was put in place this year at Model, as was the ungraded primary school system.

With the addition of the computers, the reform changes at Model are "teacher education at its best," Henson said.

Three laboratories will be added at ECU and three will be added at Model. These labs should be operating by Oct. 1.

"These new labs will enable us to introduce software into education classes," Henson said.

ECU students will work with the computers and software and then go to Model and watch the same software being applied to groups of younger students.

The gift from AT&T also will support an instructional laboratory in the department of special education and a writing laboratory already in place at the university.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1991

UK asked to revive drug-testing program for horses

By Jacalyn Carfagno
Herald-Leader business writer

FRANKFORT — A legislative committee yesterday told the University of Kentucky to come up with a plan by October to revive its equine drug-testing program.

UK President Charles Wethington repeatedly told members of the Joint Committee on Business Organizations and Professions that UK was willing to conduct the drug tests but only if the funds are there to do the kind of quality we think we should do."

Wethington said it would cost about \$1 million to start the program, which was suspended last year, and an additional

\$900,000 annually to operate it.

Wethington's estimates far exceed the money typically spent on equine drug testing. In 1989, UK spent \$521,000 on the drug-testing program and charged \$29 a sample. The California laboratory that now does the tests charges \$35 a sample. But Wethington's estimate, based on 10,000 tests a year, indicated that UK was looking for about \$90 a test, or about three times the previous rate.

A study prepared for The Jockey Club this year, called the McKinsey Report, proposed more extensive and sophisticated drug testing for urine samples taken from horses soon after they have raced. That testing, if

adopted as a standard, would be more costly than current testing.

Members of the committee and Lyle Robey, chairman of the Kentucky Racing Commission, suggested that part of the additional money for drug testing could come from levies on intertrack wagering.

One-tenth of 1 percent of the money bet on live races at Kentucky tracks goes for equine drug research at UK's Gluck Equine Center. If UK undertakes the program, committee members said, a similar levy could be taken out of the state's share of the simulcast revenues to pay for drug testing. Last year, according to Racing Commission records,

\$315,000 was contributed to drug testing. Based on 1990 figures, one-tenth of 1 percent of simulcast betting would have been \$302,000.

UK suspended the drug-testing program last year, soon after the death in November of Dr. Jerry Blake, who directed the program for more than a decade. Urine samples from horses that run at Kentucky tracks now are sent to a laboratory in California for testing.

Wethington said UK dropped the program because of Blake's death and problems in collecting money for tests performed on trotters.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1991

EKU gets \$1.1 million computer gift

RICHMOND, Ky. — Eastern Kentucky University has received a gift of computer equipment worth \$1.1 million from the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. to help implement education reform.

The gift to ECU's College of Education will establish fully-equipped computer laboratories at Model Laboratory School, the nation's largest and Kentucky's only laboratory school for preparing classroom teachers. The gift also supports a writing laboratory, and an instructional laboratory for the Department of Special Education.

Nunn's contributions to education recalled at ceremony in his honor

By CHRIS POYNTER
Special Writer

HISEVILLE, Ky. — As rain fell and a girl playing the trumpet stumbled through the notes of "My Old Kentucky Home," former Gov. Louie B. Nunn put his hand over his heart.

He looked solemnly up the gold-tinted Hiseville School flagpole erected in his honor yesterday as hundreds of friends, state officials and family members stood by.

"Today is the greatest event of my life," Nunn said as he looked over the crowd.

Among those gathered was Ruth Ennis, Nunn's third-grade teacher. Ennis, who taught Nunn at a one-room schoolhouse in Park, a small community four miles from Hiseville, said she always knew Nunn would make

something of himself.

"He was a bright young man, a small barefoot boy in overalls," she said. "But he had ambitions, even as a youngster."

Those ambitions led Nunn to that state's highest office in 1967.

While governor, Nunn increased the state sales tax from 4 cents to 5 and used the money to support education. Northern Kentucky University — then Northern Kentucky State College — was founded during his administration, and he now serves as chairman of Kentucky State University's board of regents.

Former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, who defeated Nunn in the 1963 governor's race, yesterday praised Nunn for his dedication to education.

"Many of us in the Democratic Party wondered if our common-

wealth was going to be headed for turmoil," said Breathitt, who spoke at the ceremonies. But "we have not had a finer, more dedicated governor than Louis Nunn."

Christeen Shavely, who has been friends with Nunn since they were children, said the former governor has always been a charismatic person who cared for other people — that's what made him successful, she said.

"He has a high quality of dignity. He demands respect," she said. "But he's down-to-earth, plain vanilla. He's a plain guy."

That attitude helped Nunn get elected in 1953 as Barren County's first Republican county judge, said Lewis Ferguson, who helped organize yesterday's events.

"He made decisions that were unpopular, but were good for the state," Ferguson said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1991

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1991

Corrections & clarifications

Because of a reporter's error, a state sales tax from 4 cents to story yesterday said former Gov. Louie B. Nunn had increased the before the increase.

Louie Nunn honored at Barren alma mater

By Mary Ann Roser
Herald-Leader staff writer

HISEVILLE — Former Kentucky governor Louie B. Nunn, chairman of the board at Kentucky State University, found strong support of his handling of the school's recent troubles during a tribute to him yesterday in his native Barren County.

Nearly 600 people, including current and former university presidents in Kentucky, gathered to honor Nunn, who left office as the state's last Republican governor 20 years ago. The event, held at Nunn's alma mater, Hiseville High School, included a keynote address by former Democratic Gov. Edward T. Breathitt and the unveiling of a monument at the school to honor Nunn's years as governor, 1967-1971.

"He is proving today that he is a very strong and committed chairman of Kentucky State University," said Breathitt, also a member of the KSU board. "He is proving he can still stand the heat and provide leadership."

Breathitt, who said his address "may be the only time in my life that I will praise a Republican governor," also said that Nunn was "true to the cause of equal rights."

The crowd, which filled a stifling school gymnasium, applauded enthusiastically.

Nunn has criticized the administrative skills of KSU president John Wolfe.

Breathitt resigned from the board last month but returned at Wolfe's request.

Breathitt said in an interview after the event honoring Nunn that he was hopeful KSU could begin to mend its problems.

"I've decided that we're not going to get anywhere without cooperating and working together," he said. "Dr. Wolfe has demonstrated to me that he intends to work closely with the board to improve the university."

A.D. Albright, a former president of Northern Kentucky University and Morehead State University, attended the tribute to Nunn and said now that the board had forced the school to confront its problems, "I expect the board might pick up the pace."

Albright, who wrote a detailed analysis of KSU last year, said it remained to be seen whether Wolfe and the board could unify KSU and solve longstanding problems.

KSU "can get better, but I think the institution has been injured," Albright said. "It can be done."

Racist song lyrics bring apology at UK

Associated Press

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky Student Activities Board has apologized for printing a line of the original lyrics of "My Old Kentucky Home" — "Tis summer, the dardies are gay" — on the back of a school datebook.

The Student Activities Board, which produced the datebook, conducted a public forum Thursday about racial sensitivity to discuss the issue. About 60 people attended.

The organization has issued an apology for the mistake. "No current member on this board is responsible for this year's datebook. As an organization, we wanted to take responsibility," said K.C. Watts, activities board president. The book was printed this summer.

The error occurred when the original version of "My Old Kentucky Home" was copied from a book in the library archives, said Barry Stumbo, assistant director of student activities.

"It was proofread and it was overlooked," he said. The state House of Representatives passed a resolution in March 1986 calling for Stephen Foster's lyrics, written in the 1850s, to be changed from "dardies" to "people." The resolution was passed after a representative complained the phrase was racist.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1991

Corrections & clarifications

Because of an Associated Press error, the SAT scores for black students were transposed in a story Tuesday. The verbal average was 251; the math was 285.

Incentives planned for desegregation

Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — The state Council on Higher Education is working on a plan to provide financial incentives to colleges for progress toward desegregation goals.

The percentage of black students enrolled at four state universities and the University of Kentucky Community College system declined from 1987 to 1990, a Council committee was told Thursday.

The statistics prompted several members of the Committee on Equal Opportunities to chastise the schools about their poor effort to attract black students.

"It is getting extremely frustrating for me to give my time and my money and we keep getting these negative reports," said member Sam Robinson.

The incentive plan would give

each state university points for the amount of its progress, starting from 1987 statistics, toward goals set for 1995. The goals include enrolling higher percentages of black students, retention of black undergraduates, and higher percentages of black faculty members and black students receiving undergraduate degrees. Each school would get incentive money on the basis of its points.

The council staff estimated that the proposed plan would provide \$1,146,000 to the state schools in 1992, after the new state budget is in effect. The proposal discussed Thursday would provide up to \$5 million if all the schools met all the 1995 desegregation goals.

The schools and the percentages of declines in their black enrollments are: Eastern Kentucky

University, 3.4 percent; Murray State University, 17.4 percent; Northern Kentucky University, 11.2 percent; the University of Kentucky Community College System, 7.9 percent; Western Kentucky University, 11.5 percent.

Members of the council's Committee on Equal Opportunities also said visits to Western and Murray in May and June left them particularly disappointed with those schools' limited progress and lack of enthusiasm for desegregation goals.

Howard Bailey, dean of student life at Western, said the school was not satisfied with its progress toward desegregation.

However, Bailey said, some special circumstances have affected his school's desegregation statistics.

Western, in Bowling Green, started with a higher ratio of black enrollment to the number of blacks in its service area than many other schools. So it has been harder to increase from that relatively high level than it has been for schools that started at a lower point, he said.

In addition, some universities, particularly UK, have increased the percentage of black students they've recruited. That's affected smaller schools like Western, Bailey said, which have lost some black students to the larger universities.

Council statistics show a 17.9 percent increase in black undergraduate enrollment at UK from 1987 to 1990 and a 50 percent increase at the University of Louisville for the same period.

Tuition warp

College offers lucky students prices from the past

Associated Press

FREDERICK, Md. — Having the luck of the draw in a Hood College lottery next month could save freshman Carter Sieck more than \$11,000 in tuition next year.

To celebrate its 100th birthday, the private school in western Maryland is giving 10 students the opportunity to pay what their relatives paid when they attended Hood College in years past.

"The farther back you go the better the bargain you're going to get," said Nancy Gillece, admissions director.

When Hood opened as the Women's College of Frederick in 1893, tuition was \$50 a year for the 83 students. In 1945, it was \$350. By 1985, tuition had climbed to \$7,540. This year, it was \$12,078.

If Sieck is a winner in the drawing

Sept. 28, she will have to pay only \$900 for her sophomore tuition next year. That is what her mother, Courtney Gurley Sieck, paid when she was a sophomore at Hood in 1959-60.

"That's just like the neatest thing they could do," Sieck, 18, of Baltimore, said Thursday from her dormitory room where she was recovering from her first day of classes.

Gillece said the tuition awards were offered to attract students, increase visibility of Hood's centennial and strengthen the college's ties to alumnae. About 6 percent of Hood students have relatives who went to Hood, she said.

Students are eligible to win the tuition awards if they are relatives, by marriage or blood, of former Hood students.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1991

An ugly tune

Old attitudes come back to haunt a campus

Back in the 1960s, many white students at the University of Kentucky just couldn't understand why it was offensive that the university band played "Dixie" at athletic events. The university has come a ways since then in the area of sensitivity to racial affairs, but apparently not far enough.

Otherwise, someone would have noticed the cover of a university-sponsored date book included the original lyrics to "My Old Kentucky Home," including the offen-

sive term "darkies."

The date books have been pulled off the shelves, and the president of UK's Student Activities Board has publicly apologized. But the lesson shouldn't be lost on university officials.

UK has made considerable efforts to improve its recruitment of black students and faculty. This incident can only set that progress back. Obviously, further efforts are needed to make sure old and inappropriate attitudes don't linger on campus.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1991

Four arrested after shots fired at U of L's fraternity complex

Four men were arrested early Sunday morning after allegedly shooting into a crowded courtyard at the University of Louisville's fraternity complex.

No one was injured.

Matthew Lee Johnson, 20, and Charles Clayton Calloway II, 19, both U of L students, and Thomas S. Neal, 21, and Mark Alan Lockwood, 22, were charged in the incident, which occurred shortly after 2 a.m.

According to Jefferson County Jail records, the four men were in Johnson's first-floor dormitory room in the Delta Upsilon fraternity house when Calloway and Neal allegedly fired six shots from a 9mm pistol through the window into the courtyard, where fraternities often

hold parties. Calloway and Neal were charged with wanton endangerment. Lockwood, Neal and Johnson were charged with tampering with physical evidence for allegedly hiding the pistol in a truck outside the house. Lockwood also was charged with alcohol intoxication.

All four have been released, officials said.

U of L spokesman John Drees said he didn't know what led to the incident. "Apparently, it was just a shooting," he said. "It wasn't an argument, and they weren't shooting at anybody; they were just shooting."

Johnson and Calloway also could face disciplinary action by the university, Drees said.

Sept. 4, 1991

MSU ARCHIVES

91A22-3-31-19

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1991

Magazine survey names Rice nation's best college value

Associated Press

NEW YORK — Rice University, which offers 3,900 students an Ivy League-caliber education at half the price, was named the nation's best college buy yesterday by Money Magazine.

The magazine's second annual survey analyzed 1,011 colleges and universities and identified 100 best values based on quality of students, faculty and facilities and tuition.

The top-100 list contained 56 private schools, including some of the nation's priciest campuses: Yale, Stanford and the University of Chicago, where tuition exceeds \$16,000.

Others, such as Trenton State College in Trenton, N.J., were rated bargains with tuitions of less than \$5,000 even for out-of-state students. The survey used out-of-state tuitions for public schools to make them more com-

parable to private institutions.

In measuring quality, the survey considered such factors as student-to-faculty ratio, average Scholastic Aptitude Test scores, library resources, graduation rates and percentage of graduates who earn doctorates.

Rice, this year's winner, charges students \$7,700 in tuition plus \$4,900 in room and board, about half the cost of most Ivy League colleges, thanks largely to the Houston-based school's \$1 billion endowment.

Cooper Union, rated tops last year, dropped out of the top 100 this year. The New York City-based school remains an "unbeatable bargain" at \$300 a year, the magazine said, but offers degrees only in art, architecture and engineering.

Harvard failed to make the list because it "declined to disclose data ... needed to perform our calculations," the magazine said.

Associated Press

Here are the 100 colleges and universities the magazine rated "best buys." Kentucky and Indiana schools are in boldface:

1. Rice University, Houston.
2. New College of University of South Florida, Sarasota.
3. Trenton State College, Trenton, N.J.
4. University of Virginia, Charlottesville.
5. University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign.
6. California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.
7. State University of New York at Binghamton.
8. University of Washington, Seattle.
9. University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.
10. University of Texas-Austin.
11. State University of New York-Albany.
12. Auburn University, Alabama.
13. Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.
14. Texas A&M College Station, Texas.
15. New Mexico Institute of Mining, Socorro, N.M.
16. Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
17. St. Mary's of Maryland, St. Mary's City.
18. Spelman College, Atlanta.
19. Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.
20. Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
21. Trinity University, San Antonio.
22. Centenary of Louisiana, Shreveport, La.
23. Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va.

24. Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.
25. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.
26. State University of New York-Buffalo.
27. University of Florida, Gainesville.
28. State University of New York-Gesego.
29. Hendrix College, Conway, Ark.
30. Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.
31. University of Wisconsin-Madison.
32. State University of New York-Stony Brook.
33. Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N.J.
34. Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Mich.
35. University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
36. Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, N.C.
37. Baylor University, Waco, Texas.
38. James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Va.
39. Douglass College, New Brunswick, N.J.
40. Samford University, Birmingham, Ala.
41. North Carolina State, Raleigh, N.C.
42. College of Notre Dame, Baltimore.
43. University of California-Berkeley.
44. Chestnut Hill College, Philadelphia.
45. Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.
46. State University of New York-Potsdam.
47. Ballantine College, Louisville.
48. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.
49. Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.
50. Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.
51. University of Iowa, Iowa City.
52. University of South Carolina, Columbia.
53. Erskine College, Due West, S.C.
54. Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

55. Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa.
56. Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
57. Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va.
58. Incarnate Word College, San Antonio.
59. Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro.
60. Virginia Polytechnic, Blacksburg, Va.
61. Centre College, Danville, Ky.
62. Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, Calif.
63. University of Tulsa, Tulsa, Okla.
64. Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland.
65. Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
66. Cook College-Rutgers University, N.J.
67. University of California-Los Angeles.
68. William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.
69. University of Chicago.
70. Rosemont College, Rosemont, Pa.
71. Westminster College, Fulton, Mo.
72. St. Joseph's College, Windham, Maine.
73. Clemson University, Clemson, S.C.
74. Columbia University, New York City.
75. Furman University, Greenville, S.C.
76. Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.
77. Shenandoah University, Winchester, Va.
78. Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.
79. Lenoir-Rhyne College, Hickory, N.C.
80. University of Pittsburgh.
81. St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N.Y.
82. Davidson College, Davidson, N.C.
83. Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.
84. John Carroll University, Cleveland.
85. University of Missouri-Rolla.
86. Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.
87. Benedictine College, Atchison, Kan.
88. Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.
89. St. John's University, New York City.
90. University of Dallas.
91. Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas.
92. Barnard College, New York City.
93. Claremont McKenna College, Claremont, Calif.
94. University of Connecticut, Storrs.
95. MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.
96. Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.
97. Le Moyne College, Syracuse, N.Y.
98. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
99. St. Louis University.
100. University of Maryland-College Park.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1991

St. Catharine College breaks record

SPRINGFIELD — St. Catharine College broke its attendance record this semester with 308 students enrolling at the two-year liberal arts school.

The previous record came during the 1986-87 year when 280 students enrolled. Registration had dropped the last two years, with 260 students signing up for classes in 1988-89 and 257 in fall 1990.

Enrollment rose to 278 students last spring. Admissions Director Frank Saltee said registration has continued to climb since former Gov. Martha Layne Collins was named president in July 1990.

Collins said in a statement that more student organizations, new courses, increased alumni involvement and greater financial assistance contributed to the increased enrollment.

The 60-year-old Catholic College is just outside Springfield in Washington County.

91A22-3-31-18

MSU Clip Sheet

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1991

U of L's enrollment drops slightly, reflecting graduate-school emphasis

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG
Staff Writer

The University of Louisville's estimated enrollment of 23,580 students is down 30 from last year, the first decline since 1982, and school administrators are proud of the reduction.

The reason: it apparently was caused by the university's efforts to boost the number of graduate students and reduce the number of undergraduates.

University administrators also are pleased the decline doesn't seem to have slowed minority recruitment, with black students accounting for 10.5 percent of the university's undergraduates this fall, based on preliminary estimates, compared with 10.3 percent last year, said spokeswoman Denise Fitzpatrick.

The university projects its enrollment this fall to be:

■ Up 150 students, or 4 percent, in graduate programs, to an estimated 3,719 students. The percentage of minority, graduate students isn't available yet.

■ Undergraduate enrollment dropped about 180 students, or 1 percent, to 18,151 students, according to preliminary estimates. The university projects 1,905 of its undergraduates to be black.

■ The School of Business has 1,450 undergraduates enrolled this fall compared with 1,438 at this time last year. Minority enrollment estimates aren't available yet.

■ The School of Education has 823 undergraduates compared with 863 this time last year. Minority enrollment estimates aren't available yet.

The university's total estimated enrollment includes 1,710 students in such professional schools as medicine, dentistry and law, about the same as last year.

U of L wants more graduate students because the state provides

University of Louisville enrollment

Year	Undergrad.	Grad.	Professional schools	Total
1991*	18,151	3,719	1,710	23,580
1990	18,333	3,569	1,708	23,610
1989	17,835	3,651	1,694	23,180
1988	16,683	3,584	1,634	21,901
1987	15,986	3,434	1,667	21,087
1986	15,784	3,253	1,673	20,710
1985	15,438	2,956	1,689	20,083
1984	15,132	2,997	1,665	19,794
1983	14,984	3,051	1,715	19,750
1982	14,674	3,288	1,782	19,744

* Preliminary estimates

Source: University of Louisville

Professional schools include medicine, dentistry and law.

more funds for them than for undergraduates, said Mills Kelly, a Washington, D.C., consultant who helped U of L develop its enrollment-management plans.

An increase in master's and doctoral students also means an increase in help for professors in research and teaching, Kelly said.

Also, a decrease in undergraduates eventually should mean smaller introductory classes and more classes to choose from, Kelly said.

But that has not yet occurred, said David Howarth, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Even though enrollment in Arts and Sciences, the university's biggest college, is down 388 students, or nearly 4 percent, compared to this time last year, the reduction isn't perceptible in class size and hasn't affected the number of classes offered, Howarth said.

A major reason for the reduction in Arts and Sciences enrollment is a stricter review of requests for re-admission by students who have flunked out and asked to be re-admitted, Howarth said.

More students who don't quite meet grade and test requirements for admission to the college also

have been admitted to the preparatory division, which provides remedial work, said Blaine Hudson, associate director of that unit.

To control enrollments, some schools, like business and education, have stiffened admissions requirements informally, by only admitting a predetermined number of students this fall. Such schools have ranked their applicants, based on grades and other requirements, and admitted the better students, Fitzpatrick said. In past years, all students who met the basic requirements might have been admitted.

The enrollment in the preparatory division is 957 this fall, up 176, or nearly 23 percent, from this time last year. The preparatory division is open to students who can meet university admission requirements but not the somewhat higher requirements for particular colleges which grant degrees. Its classes don't count toward degree requirements, but can lead to admission into a degree program.

Final numbers aren't in, but Hudson said he perceives that the percentage of minority students in the preparatory division is about the same as in past years.

UK listed as one of country's 'best values'

Herald-Leader staff report

The University of Kentucky will be featured in an upcoming guide to the country's best values in higher education, the school announced yesterday.

The 1992 *Guide to 101 of the Best Values in American Colleges and Universities* says UK is "among the finest state universities in the South."

Joseph L. Fink III, UK's associate vice chancellor for academic affairs, said the book would play a "valuable role" in recruiting high school students.

The book will be published this month by the Center for Studies in College Enrollment and Tuition Issues of Bridgewater, Mass. The center collects data on higher education institutions and publishes a newsletter about college admissions.

The schools listed in the book were chosen from surveys of high school guidance counselors, rankings in other publications and other "key indicators" like graduation rates and cost versus quality, according to a statement released by UK.

Four other books and magazines also have recently called UK a good buy — *How to get an Ivy League Education at a Public University*; *Best Dollar Values in American Colleges*, "Barron's 300 Best Buys in College Education" and the U.S. News & World Report annual ranking of colleges.

A Money magazine guide to the best buys in a college education did not list UK among the top 100. "Money Guide" goes on sale Monday.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1991

UK listed as top value in education

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky has been included in a new guide to the country's top values in higher education.

UK is included in "The 1992 Guide to 101 of the Best Values in American Colleges and Universities." The guide is the fifth book or magazine that has recently ranked the university as an excellent college choice, according to UK.

The book praises the school's University Studies program and says UK is "among the finest state universities in the South."

The book will be published this month by the Center for Studies in College Enrollment and Tuition Issues of Bridgewater, Mass. The center collects data on higher education institutions and publishes a newsletter about college admissions.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1991

KSU president meets with Nunn

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University President John Wolfe Jr. and regents chairman former Gov. Louie B. Nunn met yesterday in an apparent conciliation attempt.

Wolfe and the board of regents have been in conflict over Wolfe's administration of the campus.

Wolfe had no comment about the meeting with Nunn at a Frankfort hotel except to say, "We're going to move forward with ... the full board."

The board last month refused to accept Wolfe's slate of administrative officers. Three board members — former Gov. Edward Breathitt, Barbara Curry of Lexington and Dr. Allan Lansing of Louisville — said they would resign, but Breathitt and Curry later returned.

Sept. 6, 1991

91A22-3-31-17

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A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Thursday, September 5, 1991

Mandatory student health plan is still a good idea

By BENNY RAY BAILEY

At a time when the words "health care" and "crisis" are virtually synonymous nationwide, we in Kentucky can be proud that we've taken progressive strides to assure that all our state's citizens have access to life-giving care.

The vehicle of this forward step was the Omnibus Health Care Reform Act of 1990, a measure I sponsored in that year's session of the Kentucky General Assembly.

The act is far-reaching. Among other things, it created a program to compensate hospitals who care for low-income people with no insurance. It expanded Medicaid coverage to include pregnant women and children who have incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level. It created a Center for Rural Health at the University of Kentucky aimed at boosting the number of health-care professionals who work in rural parts of the state.

And it protected from possible financial ruin the estimated 17 percent of our college students without health coverage, by requiring them to have basic hospitalization insurance — offered to them at an extremely low cost, also as mandated by the omnibus reform measure.

Such coverage for uninsured college students was a good idea in 1990; it is an even better idea now.

As everyone surely knows, the cost of hospitalization — and insurance coverage against hospitalization — is spiraling daily. And even though college students think (with some good reason) that they're "bulletproof," the fact remains that no one really is; and a single major illness requiring hospitalization could prove ruinous to the students themselves — and their families — if no insurance coverage exists.

Still, this portion of the bill has proved controversial — largely in the press, but also among some students.

I have talked directly with a number of students, arranged to meet with the student body presidents of all our colleges, and invited students to share

their concerns with the interim Health and Welfare Committee I chair.

To date, I have not heard a single student say it is a bad idea for all students to have basic hospitalization coverage.

I have, however, heard concerns in two areas: That they cannot afford the protection being offered, and they do not like the "mandatory" aspect of the law.

Those concerns, while understandable, prove illusory when confronted with the facts.

What does this coverage cost? An astonishingly small amount.

For the coverage mandated by law — 14 days in the hospital and 50 percent of physicians' fees while hospitalized — a student whose family is above the federal poverty line would pay about \$8 a month, or \$40 a semester. A student whose family falls below the poverty line would pay half that — about \$4 a month, or right at the cost of fast-food meal.

At a time when basic hospitalization coverage on the open market runs into hundreds of dollars monthly, this is truly a bargain.

Even so, it is true that even \$4 a month might be a burden on some students. Recognizing this, the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority has stated that financial aid for the coverage would be available to students who qualify for student loans — assuring that none will be denied insurance for lack of money.

As for the mandatory nature of the law, I would note that students already pay a multitude of "mandated" fees. Scanning the college catalogs, you read of \$50 athletics fees and \$30 student-newspaper fees, among others. Who's to say those inescapable fees, while worthy, are more important than hospitalization coverage? Not I — and not the financially devastated family of an uninsured student who fell prey to an illness or injury requiring an extended hospital stay.

Such stories — such tragedies — are more common than you might imagine.

I would also emphasize that students who already have hospitalization insurance are not required to buy this coverage and stress that two state colleges (Kentucky State University and Morehead State University) already have mandatory coverage in place, and imposed that requirement independent of the 1990 legislation.

When you further consider that one-third of private colleges in Kentucky have similar requirements, you see this is an idea with considerable support among the schools themselves. It isn't just something "dreamed up" by the legislature to impose on students.

Still, let's agree that our motives in passing the bill go beyond simple humanitarianism. There are real-world, nuts-and-bolts reasons to require this coverage, and as stewards of the taxpayers' dollars, it is our responsibility to acknowledge them.

Without coverage, what happens to a student who must be hospitalized?

Under the 1990 reform measure, hospitals are required to treat any Kentuckian at or below the poverty line, free of charge to the patient — but not free of charge, period. Payment will be made: either by each Kentucky taxpayer, or by those who do have insurance.

The theory of mandatory coverage is the same as the theory of any group policy: By spreading the risk among a large group, costs can be held down. This is especially true when the "group" is almost uniformly young and healthy, as college students are.

And, just as importantly, the taxpayers and those who are already spending too much for health-insurance coverage will be spared the added burden of paying to treat an uninsured population that now, with this law, need not be uninsured.

It is hope that college students will see the fairness and the justice of this — as well as:

Surgeon, educator extolled as man devoted to others

About 500 attend Proudfoot funeral

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Rowan County doctor and educator Warren Proudfoot, eulogized as a humble man "whose life can only be characterized as extraordinary," was buried Wednesday.

About 500 people, including members of the medical and education communities, attended the funeral in Morehead. It was one of the largest such gatherings in recent years.

"He was devoted to his wife, his family, his profession and his community," said Proudfoot's eldest son, Wendell, who delivered the eulogy. "We will all miss him very much."

Proudfoot, 70, died Saturday after a five-year battle with cancer. He was a leading surgeon and had served on the Rowan County Board of Education since 1971. He had chaired the board since 1973.

"He was just a great human being," said Morehead State University President C. Nelson Grote, one of several high-ranking university officials who attended the 45-minute service at Morehead's First Church of God on Sunset Drive.

"He never had a personal agenda ... The agenda was always for someone else, for some individual. He was just an extraordinarily giving person."

Born Jan. 9, 1921, in Talbott Community, W.Va., Proudfoot was influenced to become a doctor partly by a typhoid fever epidemic that wiped out a quarter of the town's population in the 1930s, his son said.

Proudfoot returned from Navy service during World War II to enroll at Harvard University, where he graduated from medical school in 1950.

He came to Morehead in 1963 after serving 18 years with the U.S. Public Health

Service, a tenure that took him to Mobile, Ala., Staten Island, N.Y., and Arizona.

In Morehead, he served as the chief surgeon at St. Claire Medical Center before opening the Cave Run Clinic in 1970.

Wendell Proudfoot said his father's interest in education stemmed from his efforts to recruit new doctors to the area.

"Potential partners always asked what the local schools had to offer, so he saw the need to get involved in the local school system," Wendell said.

Education officials from around the state hailed Proudfoot's contributions to the field.

"The Rowan County school system has made tremendous progress the last 15 years, and lots of people deserve some credit, but Warren Proudfoot deserves a great deal of credit," said Superintendent of Public Instruction John Brock, who was Rowan County school superintendent for 11 years while Proudfoot was on the board.

"He more than any other single individual led the school system and got it on the right track."

"He always had a very logical approach to things," said Barth Pemberton, president of the Kentucky School Boards Association, of which Proudfoot was a past president.

"His concern was always what's good for the kids first."

In addition, Proudfoot served as a clinical professor of surgery at St. Claire for the University of Kentucky, training recent medical school graduates how to be surgeons.

Wendell said starting that program at St. Claire was one of the enticements for his father to come to Morehead.

The Rowan County school system dismissed classes at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday to allow school personnel to attend the funeral.

After the ceremony, Proudfoot was buried at Forest Lawn Memorial Gardens.

"He was just a soft and gentle man," Grote said.

the necessity for their own well-being, and the well-being of their families. I would remind them that medically related expenses are the number-one cause of personal bankruptcy petitions in this country today. And I would tell them that, according to one health-care economist, if we don't stop the upward spiral of costs, the average hospitalization policy in the year 2000 will be priced at \$22,000 annually, a frightening figure, indeed.

College students now have a chance to become part of the solution to our health-care crisis. As long as some segments of our society choose not to purchase medical insurance even though it is cheaply and readily available, the rest of us will pay — and pay dearly.

Unless we all acknowledge our own responsibility in contributing to the problem, it can fairly be said we'll soon reach a point of no return. At that time, health insurance — and good health care — will be distant dreams from a forgotten past, dreams only the wealthy can afford.

BENNY RAY BAILEY, D-Floyd, is chairman of the Senate Health and Welfare Committee.

OVC tournament might come to Rupp

By Rick Bailey

Herald-Leader staff writer

The Ohio Valley Conference could hold its post-season basketball tournament in Rupp Arena in March.

Negotiations are in the final stages to bring the tournament to Lexington March 6-8, Friday through Sunday, according to Jim Hatfield. A former college basketball coach, Hatfield is a financial consultant with a Lexington brokerage and is serving as a local contact for the league.

The tournament would bring the OVC's seven participating

teams to a neutral site to decide its representative to the NCAA Tournament. (Newest member Southeast Missouri State, upgrading from Division II to Division I, isn't eligible until it qualifies for the NCAA tourney. The current rule for schools upgrading from Division II to Division I calls for a waiting period of eight years before an automatic bid can be earned.)

Contracts could be signed within 10 days, Hatfield said, although several obstacles remain.

Kentucky will close its regular season against Tennessee on March 7, the day the OVC probably would

play the semifinals. The conference, Hatfield said, is willing to avoid any interference with UK that day.

Hatfield also is working with Rupp Arena officials and area hotels to nail down last-minute details. "I feel good about where we are," he said. "It's in the works, and I want this to be a success."

Hatfield envisions each school forming a tournament committee to get students, fans and alumni involved in the three-day event. In the past, first-round games have been played at campus sites with the semifinals and finals being played host to by the regular-season cham-

pion.

"They need to make the OVC tournament a gala event," said Hatfield, who played at East Tennessee State when it was a member of the OVC. "They need somebody to do it right and involve the host community. Then the active participation by the schools will make it special."

"Lexington will do a good job if it's the host. The tournament should draw 10,000 to 12,000 fans and would be treated like any other convention."

"Jim and I have been communicating back and forth," said Dan Beebe, OVC commissioner. "We just have to iron out a written agreement. It's pushing it, but we're looking at next season."

The OVC has been considering a neutral site for several months. Beebe has wanted to change the format because the semis and finals have been played during midweek. He was concerned about players

missing classes and fans being unable to take time away from work.

Louisville played host to a group from the league in May. However, convention bureau officials told Beebe they were unable to hold the tournament in 1992 but would be interested in the future. In recent weeks, a management group, Talent Sports in Dallas, represented both Lexington and Owensboro with Lexington emerging as the front-runner.

Lexington didn't receive an official delegation from the league. "This came about so late," Beebe said. "But everybody has been there for media days and for basketball."

Eastern Kentucky Coach Mike Pollio would welcome a tournament in Lexington.

"We're excited about it, though it's not a done deal yet," Pollio said. "Being able to play in a prestigious facility in the heart of basketball would give prestige to the OVC. The OVC needs a shot in the arm."

"The way it's set up now is not a good format for your fans. You don't know where you're playing (until the regular-season champ is crowned). Now we could have the tournament on a weekend and make it an event."

"Obviously Eastern and Morehead State people would have to come out of the woodwork and support it because we're the two closest schools."

KSU commuters plan to declare independence with new student officers

By Eric Gregory

Herald-Leader education writer

Commuter students at Kentucky State University, upset by remarks made by the student body president at the last Board of Regents meeting, plan to form their own government association.

"The way the system is currently set up, the commuting students have no vote in the affairs of the Student Government Association, the way it's run and the policies it pursues," said Kimball Geveden, 31, a senior from Frankfort. "Their president should not be speaking on behalf of all the students, when actually she is not."

Geveden was referring to remarks that SGA President Keshia Stone made at the Aug. 23 regents meeting. Stone interrupted the meeting and called for board chairman Louie B. Nunn's resignation, saying his attitude appeared to be that he was "the master and we are the slaves."

"We will not allow you and your cronies, and they know who they are, to castrate us," she said.

Geveden said about 50 commuter students met Wednesday night with school administrators, who

had called the forum to "get a pulse of the commuting students."

"I think that her choice of words, her behavior by interrupting the meeting and her not following the proper procedures doesn't cast the university or the students in a very good light," Geveden said.

KSU President John Wolfe "has made efforts to mend the rifts between the university and the community. Actions and words like Miss Stone's do not serve towards that end."

Three regents resigned at that meeting rather than approve Wolfe's slate of top aides; two have returned. Stone could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Geveden said most of the commuter students at Wednesday's meeting supported Wolfe and did not want Nunn to resign.

"Dr. Wolfe and Gov. Nunn and the rest of the regents, given the opportunity, can sit down, work things out and reach an agreement that's in the best interest of the university, primarily the students."

The commuter students, who make up 1,500 of the total 2,500 enrollment, now plan to write a constitution and elect officers.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1991

UK to use endowment money for field house

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Unable to secure enough private donations, the University of Kentucky athletics association board of directors yesterday recommended that endowment money be used to complete funding for the planned indoor football practice facility.

The proposed \$8.5 million Field House Facility — which will house a 100-yard practice field and a track, among other things — has been called the "last piece in the facility puzzle" by UK athletics director C.M. Newton.

Newton repeated that sentiment yesterday, saying that "if we're going to realize the kinds of excellence we have to realize in our football program and other programs, I think this is an absolute must."

The project depended in large part on private fund-raising. Former UK football coach Jerry Claiborne barnstormed the state to raise funds, and athletics officials searched for a big donor, for whom the facility would be named.

That person, who wishes to remain anonymous, was found, Newtown said yesterday. UK President Charles T. Wethington said the donor is contributing about \$1.5 million for the project. Restricted gifts in the amount of \$1.9 million — which includes the \$1.5 million from the donor — and up to \$6.2 million from the quasi-endowment fund will be used to pay for the field house.

Athletics officials believe that a little more than \$4 million of the endowment fund will be restored as pledge and gift commitments are met. The quasi-endowment fund currently has about \$13 million.

About \$400,000 in donations have

"If we're going to realize the kinds of excellence we have to realize in our football program and other programs, I think this is an absolute must."

C.M. Newton,
about proposed field house

been received, and pledges spread over several years will add up to an additional \$2.4 million. Athletics officials believe at least \$700,000 in additional gifts and pledges will be received.

The recommendation must be approved by the UK Board of Trustees. That shouldn't be a problem since Wethington serves as chairman of the athletics association board of directors, and some BOT members also are on the athletics board.

The BOT will meet again Sept. 17.

Sept. 9, 1991

MSU ARCHIVES

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky September 8, 1991

IN OUR VIEW

Poorly prepared

Nearly one-third of college freshmen need at least one remedial course

On the heels of declining scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, a recent survey by the Southern Regional Education Board provides more alarming information about the readiness of high school graduates for college work.

The survey of four- and two-year colleges in 15 southern states found that 35.9 percent of first-time freshmen need at least one remedial course before beginning regular college-level work. Even in the region's most selective doctoral universities, almost one in four freshmen needed some remedial help.

In view of the falling SAT scores, it is not surprising that the greatest weakness was in mathematics. The survey of 330 public institutions found that 38.5 percent of the freshmen needed remedial work in math.

In Kentucky, 21.1 percent of first-time freshmen needed remedial instruction in reading, 27.3 percent needed help with writing and 42.8 percent were not ready for college math.

The message is clear: Colleges are spending too much time, energy and money

Colleges are spending too much time, energy and money teaching students material they should have learned in high school.

teaching students material they should have learned in high school. That, in turn, takes human and financial resources away from the primary goal of colleges: Giving students advanced instruction in specific fields.

The survey's results should challenge high schools to do better jobs of preparing students who plan to go to college. Indeed, comparing this survey's Kentucky results with the results of future surveys would be one means of evaluating the success of the Kentucky Education Reform Act.

Complaints about students being poorly prepared for college are not new, but the percentage of students needing remedial instruction continues to increase. This is a trend that must be reversed.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1991

Murray State dedicates technology center

MURRAY — Murray State University's College of Industry and Technology has a new home.

The Martha Layne Collins Center for Industry and Technology was dedicated yesterday in a ceremony attended by state and school officials and Collins, Kentucky's governor from 1983 to 1987.

Murray State President Ronald Kurth presided at the ceremony. Collins said Kentucky had taken its place as a leader in the field of industry and technology.

"Technology is but one catalyst for prosperity," she said. "To make the most of technology's potential, we have to make the most of people's potential."

A robot cut the ribbon to officially open the center.

Construction began in April 1988. The state-financed building cost \$12.5 million and includes 28 laboratories, six open classrooms and 14 workrooms in addition to conference and office space and a 246-seat auditorium.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1991

Pikeville College names 3 trustees

Two Lexington businessmen and a senior vice president of Ashland Oil have been named to Pikeville College's board of trustees.

The new trustees are William R. Guthrie and Louis Haggin, of Lexington, and James R. Boyd, of Ashland.

Guthrie is president and chief executive officer of Bank One Lexington NA. Haggin is a thoroughbred breeder and operator of Sycamore Farm in Lexington. Boyd has been an Ashland Oil executive since 1981.

Asbury College installs 15th president

Herald-Leader staff report

WILMORE — After serving two years as executive vice president, Edwin Gene Blue was installed yesterday as the 15th president of Asbury College.

Blue will oversee day-to-day operations as chief operating officer of the 1,000-student liberal arts college in Jessamine County.

Blue studied history, English and Greek at Grace College in Winona Lake, Ind., where he

graduated in 1956. He received a master's degree in education from Indiana University in 1962 and a doctorate in education from Indiana in 1975.

Blue was a teacher, assistant principal, principal and assistant superintendent in the Warsaw, Ind., school system.

He joined Asbury in 1978, serving as an associate professor of education from 1978 to 1984, vice president for student devel-

opment from 1984 to 1989, and executive vice president from 1989 to 1991.

He was named president in April by the Asbury College Board of Trustees, replacing President Dennis Kinlaw, who was named chancellor.

Kinlaw, who was president for 18 years, now concentrates on external affairs such as fund-raising and recruitment.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1991.

Asbury College installs president

Associated Press

WILMORE, Ky. — Edwin Gene Blue officially became the 15th president of Asbury College yesterday.

The college's trustees chose Blue in April to replace Dennis Kinlaw. Kinlaw became chancellor of the college, a 1,000-student liberal-arts school in Jessamine County.

Blue, who had been Asbury's executive vice president for two years, got his bachelor's degree from Grace College in Winona Lake, Ind.,

in 1956, a master's degree in education from Indiana University in 1962 and a doctorate in education from IU in 1975.

He was a teacher, assistant principal, principal and assistant superintendent in the Warsaw, Ind., school system.

Blue joined Asbury in 1978, serving as an associate professor of education from 1978 to 1984, vice president for student development from 1984 to 1989, and then executive vice president.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1991

Ex-S.C. university president doled out scholarships

Associated Press

COLUMBIA, S.C. — A former University of South Carolina president doled out thousands of dollars in secret scholarships to children of prominent people, including the sons of U.S. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., and State Department official Lawrence Eagleburger, records released yesterday show.

Children of top state officials also were on the list, including daughters of State Treasurer Grady Patterson and a son of Chief Justice George Gregory. Children of high-level university officials also received money.

The names were on a list of 270 students whose names had previously been withheld. During his 13 years as president, former university president James Holderman gave \$1.6 million in financial aid to 381 students.

Holderman resigned last year after

being criticized for his spending. He has since pleaded guilty to receiving extra compensation and pleaded no contest to tax evasion.

The scholarships came from public money that he controlled.

The university had once kept the scholarship list secret, saying federal privacy laws barred its release unless the students gave permission. About 110 students did give their approval, and their names were made public earlier.

On Wednesday, school President John Palms said he felt that "the privilege of privacy" was "outweighed by the public's right to know."

Hatfield's son received \$11,350 between 1983 and 1988. And Engleberger's son received \$400 in the 1987-88 and 1988-89 academic years.

Oops!

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Saturday, September 7, 1991
If you think Gilley is a tough one ...

Alas, medallions commemorating Marshall University's new football stadium will not be ready for today's opening game against the University of New Hampshire.

It seems that the name of Marshall University President J. Wade Gilley was misspelled as "Gilly" on the original 2,000 medallions. The minter has acknowledge that

it made the mistake and agreed to cast new medallions. However, that will take another 25 days.

If those responsible for the goof thought Gilley was a tough one, what would have happened if Dale Nitzschke was still Marshall president? Of course, misspelling Nitzschke would be far less embarrassing than tripping

Writing history... WKU seeks Desert Storm veterans' letters

By BEVERLY BARTLETT
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Soldiers in the Persian Gulf may have thought they were just writing home when they produced about 40,000 pounds of mail a day during Operation Desert Storm.

But they were also writing history.

And Western Kentucky University, which has about 150 collections of Civil War letters and a World War II collection that alone contains 700 letters, would like to gather some of that history now, before it rots in attics and basements for decades.

"History is not something that happened to your grandmother," said Sue Lynn McGuire, librarian for the university's Manuscripts and Archives department. "History is happening to you. If someone hadn't kept these letters from World War II we wouldn't have them here."

So the manuscripts department has put out a plea via radio and newspaper announcements asking Kentucky's Operation Desert Storm veterans to donate their letters. McGuire's department would catalog, index and store the letters in a temperature- and humidity-controlled room along with the 3 million other pages of Kentucky letters and diaries they've collected.

So far, a Western student has donated some of the letters he received from friends and family while serving in the 807th Surgical Hospital unit. They were among the more than 350,000 pounds of mail Americans sent to soldiers each day of the war.

And to illustrate one of the problems in collecting history while it's still headlines, there is a slightly nervous mother in Cadiz who's trying to remember if she'll regret sending her son some of those tidbits of hometown gossip.

"I'm probably going to be totally embarrassed," said Sandy Thomas. "I never dreamed I was writing history."

Her son, Spec. Dave Thomas, has so far given the department only the handful of letters he had with him when he accidentally ran into McGuire recently. He has promised to give more, she said. Strangers who picked his name out of newspaper lists wrote enough to fill half his duffle bag.

And his mother said yesterday that despite her nervousness she'll probably also donate the letters he wrote home.

In the first nine letters McGuire can already spot some gems that will be valuable to Western students in the next century.

On Easter Sunday, Sandy Thomas wrote her son that "now all the ribbons in town are weather beaten, but you know they were put up in honor of you all."

And on March 14, Dave Thomas' grandmother, Opal Alexander, spelled out the role of modern communication equipment in this war when she wrote to him, and now to all the world, "I was glad to talk to you Tuesday, it just made my day and you sounded so close."

Wartime letters in the past have provided historians with valuable glimpses into the lives of soldiers and their families. They often tell the personal stories of sacrifice, suffering and triumph that can dramatize wars for future generations in ways that the official government records and even media accounts do not.

McGuire said wartime letters are also valuable because they are more likely to be saved than any other letters — something that's especially important now that people write so few letters and instead make phone

calls.

World War II veterans, for example, "probably haven't kept any other letters from any other part of their lives," she said. "In many cases they didn't write any other letters."

When Nancy Baird, a librarian for Kentucky Library at Western, searched through the collection of World War II letters from Dee Carl Ferguson she found the story of a small-town Kentucky boy's eyes opening to the world.

In an early letter, Ferguson, a Horse Branch native who'd recently graduated from Western, tells his parents that on the train he rode to leave Kentucky he encountered "big shots... who talked of New York City as we talk of Beaver Dam."

Baird wrote an article last year for The Register of the Kentucky Historical Society about the letters of Harry Jackson, a World War II veteran who eventually retired in Bowling Green.

The letters include thoughtful discussions of what Europe's future might be after the war, Jackson's feelings about the destruction he witnessed and beautiful drawings he used to illustrate the sights of Europe for his family, Baird said.

But she said he also wrote to his family that they should be careful about who they show the letters to. Not only were they private, he wrote, but he didn't spell well and didn't have a dictionary. It was only as an older man that he saw the letters' historical value and donated them to the university, she said.

That's the reason that Western Kentucky, the University of Louisville and the University of Kentucky libraries are all primarily targeting World War II items now, believing this may be a key moment to reach

that generation.

McGuire said many World War II veterans are retiring and moving to small homes now — and they're no doubt considering for the first time in years what to do with a box of mementoes in the attic.

They also may be thinking about their early life with a more historical perspective.

That contrasts with Vietnam. The University of Kentucky special collections department does not yet have a significant collection of Vietnam letters, said Bill Marshall.

And Western got its first such collection yesterday, even though McGuire said that for years she's been bugging several veterans she knows about donating letters.

Some apparently feel that "society wasn't interested in them when they came home and it's too late now," she said.

But time might heal that and other misgivings. Marshall and McGuire agreed that it's one thing for someone to share a painful letter written 50 years ago, but it's another matter to share one written only a few years or months ago.

The Vietnam experience is "a recent hurt," and some of the people involved may still be around, said Marshall, who is coincidentally a Vietnam veteran who has not yet donated his letters.

That's why he's not sure this is the right time to approach Desert Storm veterans.

But McGuire said the library will consider sealing the letters for a few years if the donors request it. He fears that people in our increasingly mobile society might toss the letters out. Or, he said, the intense media coverage of the war might have led some people to believe that everything about the war in the Persian Gulf is well-documented.

But "if you're being interviewed by Peter Jennings you don't talk about how homesick you are," Baird said.

Appel's at core of both academics and athletics

By: MIKE EMBRY
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MOREHEAD. — James Appel is a Grade A student-athlete.

The 6-foot-4, 295-pound offensive guard from Wilder has already completed undergraduate work at Morehead State in mathematics and computer programming with a perfect 4.0 grade-point average.

Appel earned first-team GTE Academic All-American status for his classwork and playing ability last season. He is expected to be a repeat performer this fall.

"He typifies what you want in a student-athlete," said Morehead State football coach Cole Proctor. "You can be No. 1 in both areas if you set your priorities to that."

Appel, 22, spent the summer on campus not only conditioning himself for the upcoming season with the Eagles but also working in a computer lab developing software for the university.

"You don't see him spending a lot of time doing extra things," said Proctor. "You can't say enough about him because in his off time you see him lifting weights and running and things like that."

Late bloomer

Appel was recognized as a scholar rather than athlete at Campbell County High School. He received scholarship offers, but it was for his 3.64 grade-point average rather than

football skills.

"I guess I didn't have the size at the time," he said. "I grew a lot after my senior season and that helped me a lot."

Appel had originally planned to go to Kentucky on a one-year academic scholarship, but changed his mind during the summer to accept a four-year partial scholarship at Morehead State.

But he didn't give up his goal of playing collegiate football. He even wrote letters to the Morehead State coaching staff, but didn't get a reply.

"It was kind of hard," said Appel. "I really wanted to play and not to hear anything back was kind of heartbreaking. But once I got down here and I came and watched them practice and watched some of the games, I knew I could play in the league."

A big break

He got his turn in spring practice of his freshman year when the school hired a new offensive line coach.

"That helped me a lot because all the offensive linemen had to make a fresh start," said Appel, a strong candidate for All-Ohio Valley Conference honors this season. "Everyone had the same chance of earning a spot. Luckily, I did get a starting position and they gave me a partial scholarship for the next year."

Sitting out as a freshman also helped him increase his

weight from 220 to 250 pounds and get started on the right academic path. He also was awarded a full football scholarship after his first season on the team.

Appel believes the education he received at St. John's Elementary School in his hometown helped him become an outstanding student in college.

"There were only about 40 kids in grades 1-8, so that gave time for a lot of personal attention," said Appel, who is the seventh of 10 children born to Robert and Beverly Appel.

"The teachers were able to help each student along at his or her own pace. When I went to high school, I was pretty much ahead of the other students in a lot of areas."

Appel believes a positive attitude is a key to balancing the demands of sports and academics on the college level.

"Football takes up a lot of time and classes take up a lot of time too, but if you just utilize the time you have and keep a positive attitude, I think that's the biggest thing," he said.

Rodger Hammons, professor and chairman of the mathematics department, said Appel "is disciplined in the classroom and has managed his time wisely between academics and athletics. He is a well-rounded student who is quiet in temperament and thorough and diligent in his studies."

Appel will take a full load of graduate courses this year.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1991

COLLEGE SPORTS: OUT OF BOUNDS

Presidents Commission's proposals promise to be 1-2 punch at convention

There might be more difficult jobs than trying to fix the NCAA — perhaps fighting oil-well fires or managing the Cleveland Indians — but there can't be many.

Every move made in the name of reform seems so fraught with peril, so divisive, so open to criticism. And there are a couple of recommendations from the NCAA Presidents Commission guaranteed to produce howls when they're put to a vote at the national convention in January.

Controversial Proposal No. 1: The commission once again wants to toughen freshman eligibility standards, known as Proposition 48. Under the proposal, the minimum requirements would increase from a 2.0 grade-point average on a 4-point scale in 11 core-curriculum courses to a 2.5 in 13 such courses.



PAT FORDE

STAFF WRITER

The proposal also would include a sliding scale, with an athlete scoring 900 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test able to qualify with only a 2.0 GPA.

Reasoning Behind Controversial Proposal No. 1: Mississippi Chancellor Gerald Turner, chairman of the commission, said the 2.5 was not plucked out of the air. It is statistically comparable to a 700 on the SAT, which is the minimum score for eligibility.

"This will make both the test score and the grade-point equally important in deciding eligibility," Turner said.

Complaint No. 1: This proposal would further "whiten" big-time college athlete-

MORE →

COMMENTARY

NCAA presidents' proposals to be 1-2 punch at convention

Continued

ics. According to an NCAA report, 68.6 percent of Prop 48 athletes in 1990-91 were black, and critics say that percentage would be even higher if the new legislation is passed.

"... We'll have an all-white team or an all-suburban team, or something like that," said former Fairdale High School basketball coach Stan Hardin, now an assistant coach at South Carolina.

"Not only are they going to eliminate youngsters who are disadvantaged and keep minority students from getting an education, but the rules will not matter... to America's favorite sons," said John Chaney, basketball coach at Temple. "Notre Dame, Duke, Kentucky, they will rake off the best student-athletes in the country. That will leave the rest of the country to scrape off what's left."

Chaney pointed to the Prop 48 statistics, which showed that more and more athletes who do not qualify are going to junior colleges, prep schools and Division II institutions. Exclusion, he argues, is not the way to correct the problem.

"Higher education is trying to outdistance reality," he said. "The intent is to say to young folk, 'You must study and get a quality education at the lower level or we are not going to take you at the higher level.' I can understand that; their intentions are good. But if there is no help given to that youngster to do those things at the lower level, he will not get it done."

The proposal has produced profound concern around the Southeastern Conference, where athletes' academic performance tends to be a touchy subject.

"I feel certain that in time we'll come out at the right place," Kentucky football coach Bill Curry said, "so that there are adequate and proper standards, so that the right people are being admitted to schools who have an opportunity to graduate, and the student-athletes will prosper."

"But I don't want to see us sacrifice a generation of children in the process. For instance, if we go to 2.5 in the GPA and add two to four core courses and upgrade the standardized tests, the numbers that we would eliminate of minority student-athletes — and student-athletes who are not minorities but come from culturally deprived areas — the percentage would be staggering."

Mississippi football coach Billy Brewer predicted that blacks excluded by the proposed rule instead would attend predominantly black colleges not affected by Proposition 48.

"You look at rosters in this conference, and there are an awful lot of black kids on them," he said. "It's going to make black schools

Gerald Turner

Says proposal would bring grade-point test scores into line.



very strong programs again."

Rebuttal to Complaint No. 1: "I don't think it's going to change the percentage of black athletes," Lorna Straus, a University of Chicago professor who chairs the NCAA's academic requirements committee, said in a recent Chronicle of Higher Education story.

She added that ineligible black athletes would not be replaced by whites but by blacks "whose academic credentials are a little better."

"The intent is to say to young folk, 'You must study and get a quality education at the lower level or we are not going to take you at the higher level.' I can understand that; their intentions are good. But if there is no help given to that youngster to do those things at the lower level, he will not get it done."

Temple basketball coach John Chaney

Controversial Proposal No. 2: An athlete would be required to declare a major and pass a percentage of the required courses for graduation in that major each year. The athlete would be required to complete 25 percent of the requirements after two years, 50 percent after three and 75 percent after four.

Reasoning Behind Controversial Proposal No. 2: To stop athletes from majoring in eligibility. It's a common problem now, with athletes jumping annually (or even semi-annually) from one major to another to avoid the more difficult, upper-level courses.

Complaint No. 2: What about legitimate changes of heart? Most college students change their majors at least once, but under this rule there is precious little leeway for that. An athlete could be stuck in a dead-end major in this scenario, playing out the string toward a degree he or she feels tied to because of a decision made as a freshman or sophomore.

Rebuttal to Complaint No. 2: There would be an appeals process, Turner said.

"That kind of situation can be reviewed," he said.

"This is not to prevent real changes, but the changes that leave an athlete with

just a bunch of credits that don't lead to anything."

The wheels of appeal in large bureaucracies tend to turn with excruciating slowness, but Turner insists that an appeal to change a major, if made early enough, would be no problem.

"It can be heard within a couple of weeks," he said.

We'll wait and see about that. The NCAA is not known for its swiftness. Has anybody seen a response to the Clifford Rozier/UK violation yet?

"I feel certain that in time we'll come out at the right place. . . . But I don't want to see us sacrifice a generation of children in the process."

UK football coach Bill Curry

Athletes can run back-door play into college

By PAT FORDE
Staff Writer

Athletes have a much easier time than ordinary students getting into American universities.

If you can shoot the three-pointer well enough or run with the football fast enough but don't have great grades, don't worry. A coach, athletics director or admissions office probably several — likely will get you into school.

A recent Chronicle of Higher Education survey of the nation's 106 Division I-A schools indicated that 18 percent of their athletes admitted in the fall of 1989 were special-admission students, compared with 4 percent of all students. Among football and basketball players, 27 percent were special admissions.

The NCAA defines special admissions as students who are accepted even though they failed to meet the college's regular standards.

There is plenty of controversy surrounding attempts to quantify and compare special admissions. Many educators argue that what is important is not how they got in, but what they accomplish in the classroom.

Interviewed on the day classes began, University of Kentucky registrar Randall Dahl said: "The (American College Test) scores are irrelevant starting today. I'm really more inclined to be concerned about the performance."

Another factor to consider when comparing special-admission rates is the fact that schools count admissions differently and have different



"I will never compromise the academic integrity of the University of Georgia in exchange for athletic victories. It is apparent that you are asking I do just that. I categorically reject your suggestion."

University of Georgia president Charles Knapp, responding to an alumni memo suggesting that academic standards for athletes are too rigorous

requirements. Some, such as Michigan and Virginia, reported no special admissions to the Chronicle survey. Yet Michigan football and basketball players averaged about 250 points lower on the Scholastic Aptitude Test than regular students, and Virginia's football and basketball players were about 300 points lower.

Louisville reported only 44 special-admission students and none among athletes. But between 1985-89, 53 percent of U of L's basketball players and 30 percent of its football players began school in the remedial Preparatory Division, which offers non-credit classes for students not accepted into the school's degree-granting colleges. About 18 percent of the 1989 entering class started out in the Prep Division.

Rice University, on the other hand, declared all athletes special admissions regardless of individual academic credentials.

According to UK's 1990-91 NCAA academic-reporting form, only 42 of the school's 2,789 freshmen (1.5 percent) in the 1989-90 academic year were special admissions. But 31 of those 42 were student-athletes (40.3 percent of the 77 athletes recruited), including 14 football or basketball players (73.7 percent of the 19 revenue-sport athletes recruited).

The 1989-90 class data is the most recent available. UK's rates in football and basketball were 50 percent in 1988-89 and 53.6 percent in 1987-88.

But Dahl, who fills out those reports at UK, said he was "probably over-reporting."

At UK, athletes not automatically accepted can be granted admission several weeks earlier than others grouped in a "delayed entry pool." That's so coaches know before national letter-of-intent signing day whether their recruits will be allowed into school.

"It's more a waiver of process than (academic) content," Dahl said, adding that the athletes' credentials in the 1989 entering class were similar to those of ordinary students in the delayed pool, who are considered regular admissions once accepted.

There is a proposed certification program afoot at the national level that would compare athletes' academic progress with that of regular students at each school. Special-admission athletes would be limited to a rate similar to that of general students.

"The makeup of the entering freshman class of athletes would have to match the entering class for the rest of the university," NCAA executive director Dick Schultz told the Chronicle. "If 10 percent of the

entering class are special admits who do not meet normal admission requirements but are admitted anyway, athletes' special admission could not exceed that number."

The Chronicle's special-admission numbers surely came as no great surprise to many university faculty members. In the January-February 1990 issue of Academe Magazine, the American Association of University Professors issued a report from its Special Committee on Athletics. Among the committee's findings:

"Adherence to rigorous admissions and academic standards is an impediment to winning, and a college that seeks to provide its athletes with a serious academic endeavor runs the risk that its competitors will not. The commercial rewards of athletic success continue to be juxtaposed to rigorous academic pursuits."

That's just the thing that got a group of Georgia alumni into such a tizzy last month that they sent a 28-page memo to school President Charles Knapp suggesting that academic standards for athletes are too tough — especially as they compare with archrival Georgia Tech's.

M. Henry Day Jr., an Atlanta attorney and chairman of the group, said in the July 23 editions of the Atlanta Journal-Constitution:

"We've lived under what we perceive to be a burden for quite some time. We just finally decided to do something."

Knapp's response came in a letter to 35 media outlets, politicians and business leaders.

"It is ironic that your group calls for a compromise of the university's academic standards for athletes at a time when the national movement is clearly headed in the other direction," Knapp wrote. "... I want to be absolutely clear in response to your extraordinary correspondence that I will never compromise the academic integrity of the University of Georgia in exchange for athletic victories."

91A22-3-31-15

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991

Committee studies new lottery game as funding source for U of L stadium

By SHELDON SHAFER
Staff Writer

A committee studying prospects for a new stadium for University of Louisville football will explore whether it could be funded with proceeds from a new statewide lottery game.

Committee chairman Malcolm Chancey, Liberty Bank president, said yesterday that the consultants hired by the committee are being asked to "be innovative and to go wherever" funding opportunities exist. If the lottery plan is feasible, "then it's something we'll pursue," Chancey said.

Two stadium committee members, 5th Ward Alderman Steve Magre and Louisville Convention Bureau president Eddie Webster, both said that with city, county and state funds under strain, a major new revenue source may have to be found if a stadium is to be built.

Chancey's committee is to meet tomorrow afternoon.

The consultants are to discuss again whether the better option is a downtown multi-purpose stadium — perhaps a dome costing up to \$100 million — or an open-air stadium somewhere near U of L's Belknap Campus or the fairgrounds costing around \$65 million. Many local officials have expressed doubts about the need for a downtown domed stadium. The consultants are to have final financial recommendations on building the stadium by late October.

Using lottery revenues to pay off bonds that would be sold to build the stadium sounds "very feasible," said Kentucky Lottery Corp. president Jim Hosker. "We probably could come up with a game that would be acceptable to the legislature."

Hosker said he believes a new game, if marketed properly, could return \$10 million per year to the state.

Hosker said the more feasible approach would be to designate a lottery fund for collegiate sports facilities statewide — not just for one project, such as the U of L stadium. Hosker noted that the University of Kentucky also is looking for funds to build an indoor football practice facility.

All money returned by the lottery corporation to the state now goes into the general fund. The amount was \$62 million in fiscal 1990, \$53 million in fiscal 1991 and a projected \$61 million in fiscal 1992.

Hosker said it would be important to assure state officials that the sports-facility lottery fund would be new money and would not cut into money being spent on

existing lottery products.

The legislature may take some convincing, however. State Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, chairman of the House Appropriations and Revenue Committee, said he would fear that advocates of other causes might then have a precedent to also make a pitch for lottery money. "I don't want to pre-judge anything, but my immediate response is not particularly favorable."

State Sen. Tim Shaughnessy, D-Louisville, a close monitor of the lottery, said he wouldn't want to "close the door" on using lottery proceeds, but he said both House and Senate leaders have been reluctant to designate lottery funds for specific use. He also said it would be a problem if the lottery didn't meet revenue projections. "If we have a responsibility to do something for U of L, we should do it and not be dependent on" an uncertain funding source, Shaughnessy said.

And state Sen. David Karem, D-Louisville, said the legislators would need assurance that funds wouldn't be diverted from existing lottery games. He said many people believe lottery funds should go for education, the elderly and health-care programs.

The stadium committee was set up by Mayor Jerry Abramson, U of L President Donald Swain and County Judge-Executive Dave Armstrong last spring.

Chancey has said in the past that a combination of public and private money probably will be required to finance the stadium.

Hosker said Montreal used lottery proceeds to build its 1972 Olympics complex and Maryland is using lottery revenues to pay for a new Baltimore stadium.

Robert Jones, a Maryland lottery accountant, said the state legislature several years ago directed that funds from four instant lottery games go to pay off the Baltimore stadium, where the Orioles will play baseball starting next spring. In the last three years the lottery has provided \$56 million toward the stadium's \$105 million cost.

And in Oregon, revenue from pro football lottery betting goes to a collegiate-athletics fund that is divided among the seven state universities based on a formula, said Oregon lottery spokeswoman Marlene Meisner. About \$1.9 million is expected to go into the fund this year.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1991

WKU enrollment breaks record

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — With a preliminary enrollment of 15,720 students, Western Kentucky University has broken an enrollment record for the fourth consecutive fall semester, school officials announced yesterday.

Western's preliminary enrollment for the fall of 1991 is a 3 percent increase over 1990's record of 15,240, according to registrar Freida Eggleton.

College drug use down? ⁷

Alcohol a problem, many say

By **GEORGE WOLFFORD**
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — Alcohol remains a constant in campus life, but the use of drugs is declining, say students and officials at six area colleges.

David Oliver, who's back at Morehead State University after earning a degree there about 10 years ago, said the atmosphere has changed.

"When I was here before, everybody was smoking, doing drugs," he said. "Now, anyone who does drugs, no matter the age, is an outcast."

"But alcohol — people drink and they always will."

Ashland Community College student Charlie Bocook said drinking and hangovers are common at the school.

"I've had other people stash booze in my locker," said Bocook. "But drugs, no."

"There's no drug use," said

Chris Kash, another ACC student.

That trend is reflected in arrest figures from Marshall and Morehead State universities.

Roger Holbrook, a member of the MSU security staff, said his school had 67 public intoxication arrests in the past year, 41 for drunken driving and 17 for possession of alcohol. Seventeen arrests were made for possession of marijuana and six for having drug paraphernalia last year. While all those were on campus, he said, many involved non-students.

Don Salyers, director of public safety at Marshall, said the school had two drunken-driving arrests and a dozen for public intoxication last year, but only five relating to drugs.

"We have had, and do have problems with alcohol on campus," said Madonna

Huffman, director of student support services at MSU. "The real problems aren't with use, but with the conflicts brought about in relation to the use. Drugs and alcohol are causative agents."

Dr. Neil Bailey, vice president and dean of students at Marshall, said she thinks the alcohol problem indicates other types of substance abuse.

"Drugs and alcohol are so intertwined, most people who abuse one abuse both," she said.

Morehead and Marshall have more substance abuse problems, their officials say, because a large segment of their enrollments live on campus. By contrast, virtually all of the enrollment at ACC, Ohio University Southern Campus at Ironton and Shawnee State University at Portsmouth, Ohio, are day students, and if students are

abusing drugs or alcohol, they do it off campus after school.

"Most of our students live at home, and we have few college-type activities that lend themselves to any problem," said Don Baker, student services counselor at OU. Baker said there have been no alcohol or drug incidents during his tenure there.

The three schools also have a higher percentage of older students, many of them working, who have less time for recreational pursuits that often involve drugs or alcohol.

Paul Crabtree, assistant vice president for student affairs at Shawnee State, said he has never had to deal with a discipline problem resulting from drinking or drugs.

"That's not to say it's not going on. You can't have 3,000 students without some abuse, but in five or six years we've had no major problems," he said.

Carl Lively, vice president at Ashland Community College, said drugs and alcohol

rarely show up on campus.

"If there's a problem, we call the police and let them take care of it," he said. "I've told people who were drinking they needed to be out of here."

Ken McGill, a freshman at ACC, said he's seen no signs of substance abuse on campus.

"I don't see any of it — no red eyes, no crazy driving, none of the bad attitude in class."

Students who become substance abusers often become involved in vandalism, petty crime or other disorderly behavior. It's those offenses, or just poor grades, that gets them expelled far more often than violations of drug or alcohol policies.

Each of the colleges, by federal law, has a formal drug program, aimed at reaching and helping abusers. Beyond that, each also has adopted a written policy concerning drugs and alcohol and some have designed special pro-

grams that reach out to students in trouble.

Lively, in addition to distributing conduct codes from ACC's parent University of Kentucky, pointedly hands out warnings of stiff criminal penalties for drug dealing within 1,000 yards of a school — including ACC.

Nada Bocook, director of counseling services, and Margaret Hatfield, a clinical social worker at Kentucky Christian College, have put the school into a national program called Peer Ears, "which says your friends are listening to you."

"We provide training to interested students who want to act as outreach people, tell them how to listen to problems when they are approached. They learn how to deal with social problems and make referrals, and what kinds of referrals are available in the community," Bocook said.

Crabtree said Shawnee State holds awareness days.

"We set up in high traffic areas of campus and advertise our counseling service heavily. Often students come in to talk about themselves or about a friend, and often that friend with a problem is really the person talking to you."

COMMENTARY

Back when colleges had the hug police

By Susan Trausch

The college kids are back in town and that leaves a lot of us feeling nostalgic, mentor-ish, and about 400 years old. We want to put a protective arm around young shoulders and offer our unique historical perspective on university life, which is about all we can offer these kids because they know everything else.

I figure they'll be paying big bucks for historical perspective at college, and we're free. Besides, what can some 32-year-old professor with a Ph.D. in sociology tell them about someone leaving home for the first time in 1963?

I went off to freshman year at Ohio State University carrying a Royal portable typewriter and a five-pound hair dryer with a plastic hood and a special attachment for drying nails. This was considered state of the art.

No TV, no refrigerator, no stereo, no calculators, no hard drive, no software. That's right, kids, we read by candlelight just like Abe Lincoln. In fact, Abe was a senior then.

I had a matched set of white American Tourister suitcases that could start a hernia when they were empty. Nylon hadn't been invented. Back then we believed that packing our underwear in a bunker with a handle would keep it safe.

My roommate arrived with a steamer trunk. She had crossed no ocean to get to Columbus. She was from Ashtabula, Ohio.

She had a lot of knee socks.

We had quaint wardrobe customs back then, such as matching the socks with the outfit, which was usually a skirt and a sweater. Women were not allowed to wear slacks to classes or into the dining hall, and men could not wear jeans.

There were men's dormitories and women's dormitories, and the twain socialized very carefully at chaperoned mixers. Once a month the college allowed open houses on Sunday afternoon, letting guys into the girls' rooms or vice versa, as long as the door remained opened and everyone's feet touched the floor.

This was written down in black and white in my standards manual: Doors open and feet flat on the floor. Members of the standards commission patrolled the hallways enforcing the rules. The dorm had a curfew of 11 p.m. during the week and 1 a.m. on weekends. I forget how many "2 o'clocks" they gave us during the quarter and how many "midweeks" for an extra hour on Wednesday night. Not a lot.

A few minutes before curfew, a dorm administrator would flash the lights in the lobby. We were allowed one good night kiss. People who lingered were given a "PDA" warning, which stood for "public display of affection." Three of those and we went before the standards commission.

I was nailed by the hug police only once for getting in late — a truly pathetic record, and they let me go because the car

really did break down. I think I had a note from his mechanic.

The faculty was God. We were rarely asked our opinions on the quality of teaching and had little say in the curriculum. When an academic replaced the newsmen as head of the journalism school, those of us who tried to organize a demonstration were considered beyond the fringe and probably dangerous.

Anybody wondering what caused youth to rebel in the '60s has only to talk with those of us who went to Midwestern colleges before Woodstock. Yeah, we're still around, a veritable data base of cultural antiquity.

And come September, many of us wish we could go back. Not to the way it was, but to the way it is. We imagine ourselves in one of those hip-sci-fi movie scenarios having the energy of a teen-ager and the mind of a 40-year-old. We pack the perspective along with the Macintosh and head off for freshman year again, knowing enough about limits to gain the most from the possibilities.

But, of course, the whole point of freshman year is to be going through it for the first time. And so you will, class of '95, and good luck to you. File this under "archaeology," and make your own history.

Susan Trausch is a Boston Globe columnist.

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91A22-3-31-741

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Wednesday, September 11, 1991

Morehead council puts quietus on loud noises

Ordinance allowing \$100 fine gets initial approval Monday

By Jim Robinson
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Soon you won't be able to pump up the volume in Morehead.

City council members gave initial approval Monday to an ordinance that would severely limit noise in the city.

Conceivably, even turning your television too loud could cost you \$100 if the new law gets final approval.

The ordinance, however, is aimed at stopping loud parties and window-rattling car stereos, which are in vogue

neighbors or that causes a disturbance within 50 feet between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Operating a sound system for commercial use in a public place also would violate the ordinance.

Council members hope the ordinance will end a stream of complaints they've received in recent months from residents about noise.

Violators would be cited by city police and fined between \$25 and \$100, said Morehead Police Chief John Brown.

While there would be a "breaking in" period during which violators would be warned and given a copy of

Blair Street resident who got the council to prohibit parking on Heights Avenue west of Main Street in an effort to stop loud parties at a house he rents to college students, said he approved of the new ordinance.

"It seems to me like it would address the problems most people are aware of," he said.

The ordinance also would outlaw barking dogs that bother neighbors.

"This is not a hard-core ordinance," said Messer. "It should be an ordinance (residents) would abide by."

among the teen-agers and college students who cruise Morehead's Main Street.

"It's been a continuing problem and we needed to address it," said Councilwoman Oveda Messer, chairwoman of the four-member committee that drafted the ordinance.

The new city law would prohibit noise from motor vehicles that bothers residents in their homes between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m.

It also would prohibit loud noises originating from dwellings that bothers

the ordinance, Brown said he does not expect problems enforcing the ordinance.

"If an individual or two gets cited, it will spread like wild-fire," he said.

Messer said she doesn't expect any resistance from the roughly 9,000 students who attend Morehead State University and are responsible for many of the noise complaints.

"I'd be surprised if there were any adverse comments on it," she said.

Mike Rayburn, a South-

MSU board meeting delayed

MOREHEAD — The Morehead State University Board of Regents meeting, scheduled for Friday, has been postponed until Oct. 4.

The meeting is being postponed because of the death of board chairman William Seaton's son-in-law, a Conoco Inc. airplane mechanic killed in a plane crash in Borneo.

Steve P. James, 40, was aboard a corporate jet carrying 12 people that went down last Wednesday.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1991

Lottery for U of L stadium considered

Committee seeks options for financing project

Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — A committee studying prospects for a new University of Louisville football stadium has instructed its consultants to look at all funding opportunities, including a statewide lottery game.

If the lottery plan is feasible, "then it's something we will pursue," committee Chairman Malcolm Chancey said Monday.

Committee members Steve Magre and Eddie Webster said that with city, county and state funds under strain, a major new revenue source might have to be found if a stadium is to be built.

The consultants are to discuss again whether the better option is a downtown multipurpose stadium — perhaps a dome costing up to \$100 million — or an open-air stadium near U of L's Belknap

Campus or the fairgrounds costing \$65 million.

The consultants are to have final financial recommendations on building the stadium by late October.

Using lottery revenue to pay off bonds that would be sold to build the stadium sounds "very feasible," said Kentucky Lottery Corp. president Jim Hosker. "We probably could come up with a game that would be acceptable to the legislature."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky

Wednesday, September 11, 1991

From staff, wire service reports

Early-fall blues afflicts many college students

By Scott Walton
Knight-Ridder News Service

DETROIT — Every year about this time, Floyd McDaniels slides into a cold, dark, familiar funk.

A few weeks into each of his previous three years at the University of Michigan, McDaniels found that the novelty of his tree-lined surroundings wore off. The people he had just gotten used to socializing with became too busy, and the tedium of class work had to be swallowed like a bitter tonic.

Having matured since he first arrived on campus, McDaniels now expects the funk's arrival and can function until it subsides. But the only real solace he can take is in knowing that he's not alone.

Tiffany Galvin, a senior from Detroit, knows the funk, too.

"Most people here do get scared or anxious at times," Galvin said. "But you get to thinking that you're the only one."

The second or third week of the school year is one of the three annual periods when college students most need emotional support from their friends, counselors and loved ones. The other two: after midterm exam grades are handed out and right after students return from the winter break.

By the third week, demands have increased dramatically in the class-work area, and there aren't as many people out recruiting for social organizations or hosting other activities on campus," said psychologist Judith Haislett, director of Clemson (S.C.) University's Counseling Center.

"For those who wanted things to get better, things should have by now. But those students having a rough time will probably see things getting worse."

Haislett thinks this funk is hardest on college freshmen, who are still adjusting to campus life and its demands. Yet even graduate students aren't immune.

Poor midterm grades can instill feelings of hopelessness in anyone. "Grades either hold up or go down after midterms, but they rarely improve," Haislett said. "At this point, parents need to encourage students to do the best they can, help them deal with perfectionism and be very understanding if the difficulties the students are having have anything to do with the love interests they're either having or not having."

Students spring also often dip after the winter break because that's when cold and flu viruses spread through dormitories. Many students return to school, suffering from colds picked up during vacation.

"Students really don't understand the effects — how it tires them out, restricts their social activity and leaves them depressed."

When the winter funk rolls around, parents can offer encouragement to make new friends, get involved in campus activities or have dinner with someone new.

"They need a change of pace about then," Haislett said. "They need to make their daily life different in order to feel better. By spring break, it's too late. One trip to Florida won't fix it."

But for this, the first big funk of the year, a simple phone call or letter from home might make the difference.

Haislett said that parents should resist the temptation to rescue students from their new environment. "Listen to their feelings. Be sympathetic. Call them frequently and tell them they can call again late that night," she said. "But keep them working."

Consultants' new information sheds favorable light on domed stadium

By SHELDON SHAFER
Staff Writer

New cost and revenue figures threw a more positive light yesterday on the feasibility of a domed stadium in downtown Louisville — a project some officials had previously believed might be too expensive.

If the University of Louisville played both basketball and football in the domed stadium, it would generate about \$25 million a year for the community, a consulting firm told a city, Jefferson County and U of L committee studying prospects for a facility with an estimated 15,000 seats.

The consultants said an open-air stadium — primarily for football and depending on soil conditions and amenities — would cost \$38 million to \$50 million if built at one of four locations under study near Belknap Campus or the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center. Earlier, they estimated a new outdoor stadium might cost \$65 million.

A downtown domed stadium would cost \$75 million if built near proposed site around Ninth and Main streets or \$87 million if built at one of two possible locations near Commonwealth Convention Center. Land costs would be higher near the convention center and the stadium would cost more to build, having to be designed cantilever-style over the sidewalks.

Yesterday, however, the committee headed by Liberty National Bank chairman Malcolm Chancey made no decisions to narrow the possible list of sites or show preference for a downtown dome or open-air stadium away from downtown. Those decisions are expected to be made in six to eight weeks when more data, including ways to fi-

nal committee recommendations should go to Mayor Jerry Abramson, County Judge-Executive Dave Armstrong and U of L President Donald Swain by early November.

Chancey said after yesterday's meeting that, based on the latest figures, the downtown dome seems to "make a lot of sense."

Again, committee members made it clear that the university needs to move its football program out of Cardinal Stadium. Without a new and bigger facility that can grow, the football program will eventually founder, several members said.

The committee agreed that Freedom Hall, without U of L basketball, would continue to prosper. But without U of L football, the future of the fairgrounds' Cardinal Stadium may be iffy, they said.

U of L Athletic Director Bill Olsen agreed with the consultants' basic conclusion that a dome probably would be impractical without U of L also playing basketball in it.

The consultants said the Kentucky State Fair Board probably would lose about \$960,000 a year in income if U of L played both basketball and football away from the state-owned fairgrounds.

The figures assume inflationary increases in prices for U of L's tickets, but don't include the prospects for such new activities as arena football or professional soccer.

The consultants, Economic Research Associates of Virginia and Heery Architects of Atlanta, gave this forecast:

Open-air stadium. The consultants assume an average U of L football attendance of 47,500 a game. Adding some high school football games, Derby Festival events, concerts and other activity, they project the stadium would

The open-air stadium would generate about \$8 million annually in on-site spending and about \$9 million more a year in "off-site spending" — chiefly for hotels and restaurants.

However, half that money is already being spent during Cardinal Stadium events.

But, those figures do not include additional revenues from such special events as an NCAA basketball final.

The outdoor stadium is proposed to seat a total of about 50,000 along the two sidelines. Initially, it would be open at the ends, enclosing the ends could raise the capacity to up to 100,000. The stadium would have at least three tiers.

Dome. Including U of L basketball, a dome would have the potential to draw more events than an outdoor stadium. Included would be high school football, motor sports, band competitions and trade show and convention business.

The total draw would be over a million people a year, including an average of 24,250 for U of L basketball games and 52,250 for football games. One-time events such as an NCAA final and pro sports exhibitions might draw another 385,000 or so, the consultants said.

Regular events might generate about \$20.8 million in annual "on-site" revenues. The off-site spending might total \$42 million a year, consultants estimated. The one-time or special events might produce an additional \$33 million a year in spinoff spending.

Weighed against those numbers is the consideration that about \$10 million in existing on-site spending and about \$7 million in off-site spending would be transferred from events now staged at Freedom Hall

Sept. 13, 1991

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91A22-3-31-13

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1991

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1991

Record UK enrollment

UK at Lexington	24,200	+ 4.8%
Community College	45,100	+10.6%
Total	69,300	+ 8.6%

Source: University of Kentucky

Record 24,200 enrolled at UK

By Jonathan Miller
Herald-Leader staff writer

The University of Kentucky and its community colleges yesterday announced record enrollments.

Fall enrollment at UK in Lexington — which includes the Lexington campus, the medical center, graduate programs and professional schools — is estimated at 24,200, a 4.8 percent increase from last year and a 3 percent increase from the previous record — 23,509 — set in the fall of 1980.

The University of Louisville had claimed last year that it was the state's largest university when its enrollment figures surpassed those of UK at Lexington. This year's fall enrollment figures again put UK at Lexington in the lead.

University of Louisville officials said they estimated enrollment of 23,580 students, which is down 30 from last year.

Enrollment at UK's 14 community colleges is 45,100, a 10.6 percent increase from last year.

Adding the enrollments from UK in Lexington with the community colleges gives UK a record total of 69,300.

"These are very positive figures for UK," UK President Charles Wethington said. "They are just preliminary, but we think they're right on target."

Enrollment figures won't be final until late November, UK officials said.

Other enrollment increases at UK were for graduate students, which rose to 4,900 from 4,501 last year. Black students at UK in Lexington increased to 975 from 772 last year.

"The bright parts of all this is that UK continues to improve the quality of students coming on. And we're increasing black student enrollment and the community colleges are a success story all over the country," Wethington said.

UK's freshman class increased only marginally to 2,825 this fall from 2,545 last year. The high school grade point average of entering freshmen increased to 3.23 from 3.21 last year.

"We would not be pleased with our freshman enrollment if the quality had declined," said Robert Hemenway, chancellor of the Lexington campus. "We're not interested in increasing the student body, just to increase the student body."

Hemenway said the increase in black enrollment could be attributed, in part, to a program called "Come See For Yourself."

"We invited African-American high school students to come to UK and mingle with some of our students. Then we let them make up their mind about UK," he said.

Ben Carr Jr., chancellor of UK's community colleges, said that the community college enrollment increases were not in any particular age group.

"The state has an attention on education because of the Kentucky Education Reform Act," Wethington said. "I think you'll see a good picture (of enrollment) across the state."

At Kentucky's other public universities:

- Western Kentucky University broke an enrollment record for the fourth consecutive fall semester. School officials announced recently its preliminary enrollment is 15,720 students.

- Eastern Kentucky estimates its fall enrollment at 16,000, which is a marginal increase.

- Murray State University estimates its enrollment at 8,300, which is the school's second-highest undergraduate enrollment.

- Kentucky State University's preliminary enrollment is 2,518, an increase of six from last year.

- Northern Kentucky University's preliminary fall enrollment is 11,750, a 4 percent increase from last year.

- Morehead State University has not released its fall enrollment figures.

Community colleges at UK grow 76.4 percent

Herald-Leader staff report

The University of Kentucky's community college system has grown 76.4 percent in the last five years, according to preliminary reports.

The fall enrollment at UK's 14 community colleges is 45,100. In the fall of 1986, 25,569 were enrolled in the community colleges.

The school with the largest increase in enrollment was Hopkinsville Community College, whose enrollment rose 30 percent.

Lexington Community College has an estimated 5,161 students enrolled this fall, a 13 percent increase from last year.

UK's largest community college is Jefferson Community College in Louisville. Jefferson has a preliminary fall enrollment of 7,920.

Jefferson Community College "is now one of Kentucky's largest institutions of higher learning," UK President Charles Wethington said.

All of UK's community colleges reported increased enrollment. Somerset enrolled 2,608, a 22 percent increase. Elizabethtown enrolled 3,822, and Prestonsburg enrolled 2,932, each reflecting 15 percent increases.

Maysville had 1,219 enrolled, a 12 percent increase.

Pastors ask governor to intercede for Wolfe

Potential KSU showdown
postponed until Monday

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

A group of black ministers has asked Gov. Wallace Wilkinson to intercede with the Kentucky State University regents on behalf of President John Wolfe.

That request came as another potential showdown between Wolfe and the regents was postponed.

The KSU Board of Regents, which had been scheduled to meet in special session this afternoon, will meet Monday instead. Regent James Luckett said the new meeting date was confirmed by Wolfe's office yesterday morning.

The last time the board met, three regents resigned rather than approve the slate of administrators recommended by Wolfe.

Two of the three regents who resigned Aug. 23 later agreed to rejoin the board at Wolfe's urging, Wolfe said after the resignations that he would be willing to revise his personnel recommendations.

He has been holding private individual meetings with the more than 30 administrators whose contracts the board refused to approve. Regents have said they did not object to all names on Wolfe's list but had to act on the list as a whole.

Yesterday, the Rev. Louis Coleman released a letter he said had been sent to Wilkinson. The letter protested "unwarranted intrusion" into the day-to-day operation of KSU by the regents through board chairman Louie B. Nunn.

Coleman said almost 40 black ministers, whose names were attached, had approved the letter. Coleman said he hoped to have the letter endorsed by "at least 100 ministers — black, white, Jewish, the whole kit and caboodle" — before a meeting he has requested with Wilkinson. Coleman said he had set up a tentative meeting with the governor for Wednesday.

Wilkinson's press secretary, Doug Alexander, said yesterday that the governor had not received the letter and declined to comment on it until he had seen it.

Luckett said he had been told by Wolfe's office that today's special board meeting was postponed until Monday because Wolfe or Nunn had a scheduling conflict. KSU spokeswoman Jayna Oakley said she did not know why the meeting was postponed or when it would be rescheduled. Nunn could not be reached, and Wolfe did not return a phone call.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1991

Minorities may be a third of students by '95

Associated Press

NEW YORK — The first-ever forecast of public schools' ethnic makeup predicts that a third of U. S. students will be minorities by 1995, and such students will make up a majority of high school graduates in four states.

The study, released yesterday by The College Board and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, also stressed that some of the fastest-growing groups, Hispanics especially, are most likely to drop out.

The report, "The Road to College: Educational Progress by Race and Ethnicity," predicted that the non-white and Hispanic

student population will increase from 10.4 million in 1985-86 to a projected 13.7 million in 1994-95. Such pupils will constitute 34 percent of public elementary and secondary school enrollment by 1994-95, up from 29 percent in 1985-86, according to the study.

Non-Hispanic white enrollment will rise by just 5 percent, from 25.8 million to 27 million, and that group's share of the student population will drop from 71 percent in 1985-86 to 66 percent in 1994-95.

The fastest-growing student group, the study said, will be Asians and Pacific Islanders. Their category is projected to increase by 70 percent, from about 1 million to 1.6 million by 1994.

Non-whites and Hispanics made up a majority of high school graduates in Hawaii, New Mexico and the District of Columbia in 1989. By 1994, California and Mississippi will join that group, according to the study.

It also found that the dropout rate for white students was 8 percent, while it was 11 percent for black students, 18 percent for Hispanics and 27 percent for American Indians-Alaskan Natives. Asians and Pacific Islanders have the best graduation rates: Only 2 percent who were 10th graders in 1980 failed to earn a diploma or the equivalent within six years.

While the report contained few surprises, its sponsors said it un-

derscored the urgent need for more effective dropout-prevention programs through college and for more generous financial aid.

"For the first time, officials can pinpoint the patterns of the increasingly multicultural student body and then make plans to better educate underserved . . . racial and ethnic groups," said Robin Etter Zuniga, the study's author.

Projections for 30 states and the District of Columbia were arrived at using data gathered from the jurisdictions, Zuniga said. For 20 states where information was not available, the study based its estimates on data from the U. S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, she said.

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MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Morehead News, Morehead, KY, Friday, Sept. 13, 1991

MSU students are back... Blessing or burden?

It isn't hard for one to realize that Morehead State University students are back in town as one attempts to drive down Main Street or even take the back roads (hoping that we are wiser than other drivers).

We have often wondered how the new students discover all our little back road short cuts so quickly?

Traffic earlier this semester was backed up on U.S. 60 to Dairy Queen.

The parking situation has spilled over and created a parking problem for some businesses.

One local bank recently had to tow cars from its parking lot because customers were complaining they had nowhere to park because of the students' cars.

While local citizens are sitting in traffic they should keep in mind the

overwhelmingly positive impact MSU has on our economy.

Morehead State University will spend \$36.5 million on salaries and benefits to its personnel. Much of those funds will be spent with local merchants, who in turn provide employment, and thus a means of supporting the families of many of the people sitting in traffic.

It has been estimated that when you include the amount of money spent by students, their parents and other visitors to the campus, its total economic impact on this area is between \$90 and \$100 million.

Morehead State students we're glad you're back and wish you a great semester at one of the greatest universities you could attend.

Traffic problems or not, it is great to have Morehead State University.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky

Saturday, September 14, 1991

Enrollment up at MSU

MOREHEAD — Fall enrollment at Morehead State University is up for the sixth straight year, according to preliminary figures released Friday.

Enrollment is 8,750 compared with 8,622 in the fall of 1990, representing a 1.5 percent increase.

The number of students taking a full load of classes with 12 or more credit hours also grew to 6,648 full-time students, a 1 percent increase over last fall.

Enrollment at the university has grown by 35 percent since MSU President C. Nelson Grote came on board in 1970.

"I think that over the next few years, we'll see growth in increments of 1 to 3 percent per year, rather than the dramatic growth of the past," Grote said in a prepared statement.

Crowded housing also should be eased with the addition of 215 new units.

"This means the 3,706 students living in campus housing have a greatly improved living and

learning environment," said Mike Mincey, vice president for student life and dean of students.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1991

Legislators: Funding will be tight for colleges

Budget shortfall, recession blamed

By Eric Gregory

Herald-Leader education writer

Higher education officials got some disturbing news yesterday: A struggling economy will make money extremely tight for the state's universities.

"I hope we can keep you where you are, but in terms of seeing new money to do anything, it's not there. It doesn't look like it's in the cards," Rep. Joe Clarke, the House's budget

chief, told a conference of higher education officials and legislators yesterday.

"I'm sorry, because I really believe that we made great strides in the last (legislative) session," said Clarke, D-Danville.

The state came up about \$58 million short in projections for the last fiscal year, he said.

Sen. Ed Ford, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, said there is not much schools can do. "Everybody is going to have to scrape for every penny they can get," he said.

"Higher education has made some strides recently. We don't need to step back. But it's going to get tough everywhere,"

Also during the meeting, Ford said the 1992 General Assembly probably would look at establishing a confirmation process in the state legislature for appointees to university governing boards.

The governor is responsible for appointing 81 of the 100 people who serve on the governing boards of

Kentucky's eight public universities. The 19 others are chosen by faculty, students and staff.

Roger Noe, chairman of the House Education Committee, also proposed minimum qualification for people serving on the boards. He did not say what those credentials were, but joked it would be "other than making a gigantic contribution."

Republican gubernatorial candidate Larry Hopkins, who spoke about his stance on education issues yesterday, has opposed a formal screening and nominating process.

"The legislature continues to encroach in some degree on the executive branch. When the people of Kentucky elect a governor, they empower him with certain authority. He ought to be able to use some of that authority," he said.

"But I certainly have no hesitations whatsoever in talking to any group about any appointments."

College enrollments

Midway at all-time high this semester

Herald-Leader staff reports

MIDWAY — Enrollment reached an all-time high at Midway College this semester, showing a 21 percent increase over figures for the 1990 fall semester.

Registrar Ed Presler said 675 students were enrolled for the 1991 fall semester, which is the largest enrollment ever for the 144-year-old college. Midway had 522 students enrolled last year, its first year as a four-year college.

Midway President Robert Botkin attributes the increased enrollment to the college's transition to a comprehensive four-year liberal arts college.

Lindsey Wilson reaches record levels

COLUMBIA — Fall enrollment at Lindsey Wilson College has reached record levels, school officials announced Friday.

Total enrollment — including a day program, weekend program, six evening colleges and 11 correctional education programs — reached 1,527, the largest in college history, said Bill Luckey, the school's vice president for enrollment.

Lindsey Wilson's enrollment for its day college is 850 students. Total enrollment on the Columbia campus, which includes an evening and weekend programs, is 1,029 students, also a record.

The school's freshman class has 260 students, the second largest in school history, Luckey said.

Morehead expects slow, steady growth

MOREHEAD — Fall enrollment at Morehead State University is up for the sixth straight year, but officials say their student population is beginning to stabilize.

Registration rose to 8,750 students this semester from 8,622 last year, a 1.5 percent increase, according to a university release. The number of freshmen increased from 2,953 to 3,083.

"I think that over the next few years we'll see growth in increments of 1 to 3 percent per year, rather than the dramatic growth of the past," said Morehead President C. Nelson Grote.

Grote became university president in 1987. Since then, enrollment has grown by 35 percent, according to a school statement.

"In 21 years as head of institutions of higher education, I have seen enrollment growth every year," Grote said.

Transylvania down slightly from last year

Enrollment at Transylvania University this semester is down slightly from last year, when the Lexington school set a record with 1,091 students.

"That was our highest ever, and those figures surprised us," said President Charles L. Shearer. "But we've been setting records two out of the last three years, and it's a little hard to do that every year."

The liberal arts college, founded in 1780, enrolled 1,038 students this fall, including 236 freshmen and 36 transfer students. Those numbers are down from 327 freshmen and transfers last year.

"But we are still within our ideal range of 1,000 to 1,100 students," Shearer said.

The average ACT score among incoming freshmen rose to 26.1 this fall from 25 last year. This year's national ACT average has not been determined, but it was 20.6 last year, according to a Transylvania release.

The university also registered 46 Governor's Scholars, the largest ever in a freshman class.

"That's really what we're looking for, to keep the quality high," Shearer said. "We're not going to sacrifice quality for numbers."

The number of National Merit Scholars, however, dropped from 13 in 1990 to nine this year.

Campbellsville tops 1,000 for third time

CAMPBELLVILLE — Campbellsville College has enrolled 1,010 students this fall, only the third time in the college's 85-year history that the student population has exceeded 1,000.

Enrollment reached a record high in 1966 with 1,079 students. The only other time it topped the 1,000 mark was in 1967 with 1,029 students.

This fall's enrollment is up 153 students from last year, according to a Campbellsville College release.

President Ken Winters attributed the increase to the expansion of several programs and activities, including the addition of a communications major, new soccer and cross-country teams and the success of off-campus programs.

The school, affiliated with the Kentucky Baptist Convention, offers 24 academic majors and 25 minor programs. It is a private, four-year liberal arts, sciences and business college.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1991

Law school applications up, officials say

CINCINNATI — Law school applications are soaring despite declining job prospects for new lawyers, college and university officials said.

"Nearly every school in the last six to seven years has roughly doubled its applicant pool," said Al Watson, law school admissions director at the University of Cincinnati.

Law School Admissions Services in Newton, Pa., reports that 94,000 applicants vied for 44,000 seats this year at the nation's 17 schools approved by the American Bar Association.

Officials are unsure why so many people want to be lawyers. They suggest several reasons, from those inspired by television portrayal of lawyers on such shows as "L.A. Law" to the country's continuing recession.

Chase College of Law at Northern Kentucky University has registered 153 first-year students. Applications there increased 1 percent this year, from 901 to 1,014.

Kelly Beers Diehl, assistant dean at NKU, has noticed more repeat applicants.

"We're seeing some of that," she said. "I would say approximately 50 or so in this year's applicant pool."

Ohio State University, Indiana University and the University of Kentucky all showed a jump in applications.

Turnmoil reigns on country's campuses

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky September 15, 1991

By **CONNIE CASS**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SAN DIEGO — Not since Vietnam have students at San Diego State University marched, chanted and waved banners so passionately. Their cause? "We just want a proper education," says Merik Findling, a 19-year-old sophomore.

Students on the normally quiet, predominantly commuter campus have been stunned by a 20 percent fee increase, prompted by a \$19.6 million budget cut. One of every 10 class sections was eliminated. About 550 part-time instructors were laid off. An estimated 1,100 students at the already overcrowded university failed to get into a single class. They need to graduate, and at least 17,000 of the 35,000 students enrolled failed to receive one or more of the classes they sought, officials said.

"The feeling on campus is outrage," said Findling, who applied for five classes this fall, but got only one. "This semester at San Diego State is going to be explosive." Students vented anger over the impending cuts with protest marches last spring. The campus's turmoil is the most visible sign of statewide higher education cuts imposed in July to help erase California's \$14.3 billion deficit.

The nine-campus University of California system raised fees 40 percent, to \$2,274 annually, but no significant cuts in classes or staff were expected.

In contrast, San Diego State and the other 19 campuses in the California State University system increased fees 20 percent, to \$559 per semester. The rest of the funding shortfall was made up by lost classes, laid-off faculty and staff, shortened library hours or reduced athletic programs.

Higher education cuts don't include costs

PUBLIC COLLEGES and universities took a financial wallop from state legislatures struggling with budget gaps. The final installment of a two-part series, "Costly Lessons," examines how campuses are coping with less, and how the cuts could signal the long-term shift of college costs from taxpayers to families.

By **LEE MITOANO**
The Associated Press

Public colleges are hitting students with the biggest tuition increases in a decade, giving less scholarship aid to pay for it and offering fewer and more crowded classes.

Elementary and secondary school funding largely was protected as legislators struggled this summer to close budget gaps in more than 30 states, but public university campuses were not so lucky.

COSTLY LESSONS PART 2

A 50-state survey by The Associated Press shows that, nationwide, state higher education appropriations for fiscal 1992 total an estimated \$35.7 billion, virtually unchanged from the \$35.5 billion spent by all 50 states in 1991.

Eleven Western and Southern states that weathered the

recession better than most are boosting appropriations by at least 5 percent. But 17 others are lowering appropriations, one state's funding remained unchanged, and 21 are raising them by less than 5 percent—not enough, in many cases, to prevent program cuts and higher student fees.

State colleges across the country are deferring maintenance, limiting or freezing faculty pay hikes, cutting back on library, computer and research budgets, and in some cases, laying off non-tenured teachers and administrators.

In at least 21 states, public college tuitions are headed up in double digits, the biggest increase since 1982, when runaway inflation sent tuition and fees at four-year public institutions up an average 20 percent.

► Tuitions are up 40 percent to \$2,274 a year at the University of California system after a 1.1 percent reduction in its state appropriation. Rates are 10 percent to 29 percent higher at Connecticut state campuses, and Florida college students will pay 15 percent more, on the heels of a 10 percent rise last year.

► Mississippi's state college rates are up an average 14 percent—17.7 percent at predominantly black Jackson State. And at the University of Oregon, fall rates are rising by nearly one-third: \$2,598, from \$1,965.

► City University of New York, which in years past offered free education to generations of immigrants and others, hiked its fees by 28 percent at four-year campuses, to

\$1,850. The 64-campus State University of New York had its state funding cut by \$54.8 million and is increasing tuition by \$500 to \$2,150 a year, following a \$300 rise last December.

Fees for out-of-state students are soaring even faster in many states. Out-of-state rates at the University of New Hampshire, for example, will be \$9,840 this fall, 30 percent higher than 1989 levels.

Such increases could thwart campus efforts to diversify student populations ethnically and geographically, warns James Appleberry, president of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

Appleberry and others believe the unusually steep tuition increases and lessened state support aren't just the passing consequences of a recession.

They view them as the latest signs of a sea change in the way politicians view public higher education:

For the foreseeable future, they predict, governors and legislators will continue to shift the cost of public college education onto families, and away from taxpayers.

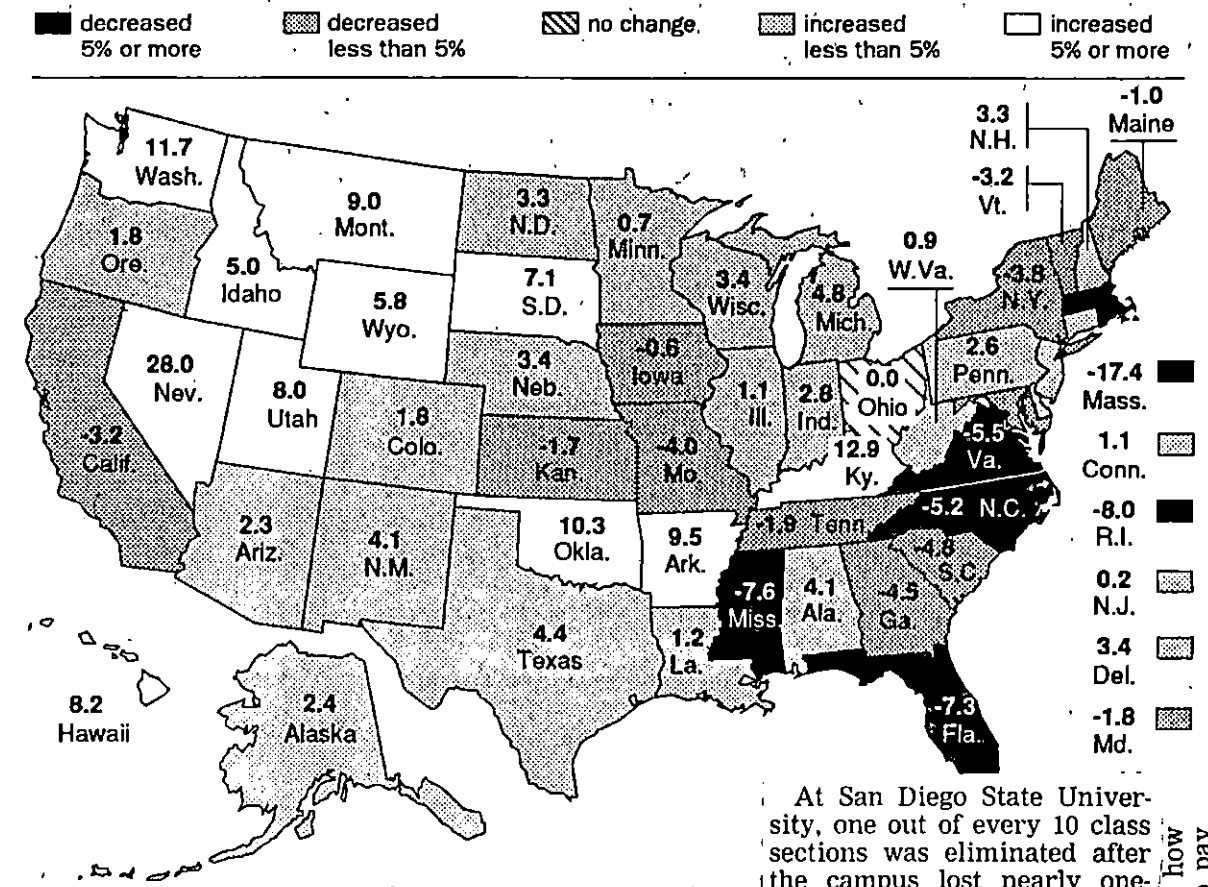
"Colleges and universities were once seen as driving the engine of renewal for the nation. It was almost a romantic belief," said Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

"But I believe that higher education is now considered more of a private good than a public good," he said.

State funding for higher education

Public universities learned a lesson in recessionary economics this year as overall state allocations for higher education remained at a virtual standstill. Nationwide, an estimated \$35.7 billion was appropriated for fiscal 1992, compared to \$35.5 billion the previous year.

Percent change in state funding, fiscal 1991 to fiscal 1992



Source: AP survey

Compounding the impact of rising tuitions are cutbacks in state-funded college aid that already are denying thousands of prospective students access to public campuses.

In Indiana, average state aid packages for needy students are expected to drop by about 10 percent.

In Tennessee, 3,700 students who qualified for state aid didn't get it last year because money wasn't available. This year, an additional 1,700 who qualify will be denied aid because of budget cuts.

Even students able to afford school are finding access a problem in states where budget cuts are forcing campuses to cut programs and classes.

At San Diego State University, one out of every 10 class sections was eliminated after the campus lost nearly one-tenth of its \$200 million budget due to state cuts. Officials estimate that more than 1,100 students did not get a single class they requested this fall.

The University of Minnesota is laying off about 500 employees and raising resident undergraduate tuition by 9.3 percent to help deal with appropriations that are \$50 million less than last year.

"Students have no idea how they're going to afford to pay for the increase," said Stephanie Hanson, chairwoman of the student services steering committee for the Minnesota Student Association.

COMMENTARY

In picking a college, smaller can be better

By Ryan Harvey

During my senior year in high school in Los Angeles, people kept asking me which college I planned to attend. University of California? Stanford? Harvard? Yale? Princeton? Surely, I had applied to Brown and Duke.

But my answer always evoked a little surprise.

"Carleton?" they would ask, looking confused. "Where's that?"

"Minnesota."

Since Carleton is not a brand-name school, my inquirers wanted to know if it is any good. I assured them that Carleton's record is outstanding, its programs wonderful, its departments fantastic, its teachers superb and its atmosphere friendly. That didn't, however, ease their disappointment. They apparently expected me to be going to a big-name institution.

I don't mind that Carleton isn't a "name" college. I, too, had never heard of it until the middle of my junior year, when colleges suddenly became every student's priority. I'd often wondered which big-name school I would eventually attend. Could I get into UCLA? Was attending Harvard just a dream?

Then, I discovered Carleton and the elite club of small liberal arts colleges to which it belongs. This club is largely unknown to the general public, but its members include many academic giants that students covet to attend.

Many high school seniors have discovered the values of a liberal arts education. Early in my search for a suitable college, I was drawn to such schools as Amherst,

Williams, Swarthmore, Haverford, Vassar and Carleton when I discovered that there is little at an Ivy League school or a state-run university that can't be found at these smaller schools. The facilities may be better, the libraries bigger and the prestige higher at some of the large institutions. But small liberal arts colleges offer the student the invaluable benefit of a personal, individual education.

When I visited the smaller campuses, I noticed a sense of family and community pervading them. In contrast, when I walk across the UCLA campus to the library, I always feel alone. How could I spend four years at a place that made me feel insignificant and isolated?

One of my high school teachers, who also teaches at UCLA, told me that if I attended a large school like UCLA, I would have to fight to be known, to avoid remaining just a number and a seat assignment. Others who had attended large schools told me similar stories.

I soon discovered that in the larger universities and colleges, the individual is almost non-existent. Class size may reach 200 students; professors are nearly inaccessible phantoms. You really must fight to assert your individuality.

But, I thought, why bother fighting? Why not go someplace where I, as a student, really matter?

That is why I found the small liberal arts colleges so attractive. None had more than 3,000 students. The smallest had an enrollment of 1,100, the largest, 2,800. With fewer students to a class, the lecture is replaced by personal interaction between students and teachers.

I have attended lecture classes and those that employ a "dialectic" format; the latter has obvious advantages. During my years of high school, I discovered that my fellow students were as much a well of information as were my teachers. Thus, the discussion-type class gave me the opportunity to learn from both.

Another advantage of small liberal arts colleges is that teaching is the main concern of the professors. It's hard for me to imagine taking classes from professors who do not care whether their students pass or fail, because securing tenure is their priority.

But in a college like Carleton, professors do care. When things go wrong, or you find yourself in academic trouble, you cannot simply hide in a corner and hope no one notices you. The individual's education is what matters at these institutions, and the system will seek you out and help you. To the school, you are not just a number. You are not just a student. You are an individual.

I spent my six years of junior high and high school in a caring academic environment. I would not leave that warmth behind to go to a huge, ice-cold university where I do not matter as a person.

It makes no difference to me whether the college I attend has a big name that my parents can use to impress their friends. I am not going to college for my parents' sake or for my grandparents' sake — but for my sake. My undergraduate education should be four years of education and social discovery, not four years of battle for recognition.

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1991

Report finds many teachers need math, science homework

By Tim Bovee

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — If students are failing at science and math, don't blame them, a panel of scientists and educators says. Odds are, their teachers aren't qualified.

More than two-thirds of elementary school science teachers lack adequate preparation in science and more than 80 percent of math instructors are deficient in mathematics, according to a report issued by the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government.

"Every school day, students in these grades come to school naturally curious about the world and go home having learned to hate science and mathematics a little more," said the report released yesterday.

Lewis Branscomb, a Harvard University professor and chairman of the commission's panel on science and math education, said, "Everybody can learn what they need to know about math and science, and we've got to stop accusing the kids who are a little slow with

lacking talent."

"We're trying to position the federal government to be a leader rather than a cheerleader for science and mathematics education reform," said Rollin Johnson, project director for the Carnegie Commission.

Thirty percent of the nation's elementary and secondary students are concentrated in 250 of the nation's 16,000 school districts, Johnson said. Those districts are often in inner cities where poverty and social problems abound.

The report notes that 60 percent of mathematics teachers and 40 percent of science teachers do not have college degrees in the subject they teach.

The panel argued that the federal government should be involved in recruiting teachers, setting curriculum goals, coordinating research into teaching methods and developing textbooks and other educational materials.

Under the commission's plan,

the National Science Foundation would improve universities' education of math and science teachers. The Education Department would concentrate on reform in the nation's elementary and secondary schools.

The panel also recommended:

- Devoting part of the funding for federal science agency research to improving math and science education.
- Setting up a national clearinghouse for information on education systems and a center "to build a consensus on what American students should know."

The New York Times contributed to this report.

End to rocky beginning

Wethington finishes year of quiet progress at UK

By JAY BLANTON, Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — More than 250 people packed the board room, some of them armed with signs of protest and looks of disdain. The University of Kentucky faculty called the whole thing "fundamentally flawed."

At the risk of understatement, it was not exactly the best set of circumstances for Charles T. Wethington Jr. to become a university president nearly a year ago.

But protests and faculty objections notwithstanding, Wethington was selected UK's 10th president. The next day, the sun still rose, teachers continued teaching and students — most of them anyway — went to classes.

And Wethington, the longtime chancellor of UK's burgeoning community college system, did what he has always done best: He went to work. Quietly, and most say effectively, Wethington has spent his first year in office putting his mark on the university.

The anger and resentment that accompanied his selection have subsided in most university quarters, answering for the time being what was probably the fundamental question confronting the Wethington presidency: How would he survive?

Ultimately, the answer is that Wethington will be judged on how he carries out his duties — not on a selection process that many believe was engineered from Frankfort by Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, a friend of Wethington's from Casey County, where both grew up.

"He is now president, and what he is being judged on is his presidency," said Raymond F. Betts, a faculty trustee. "I think it's both that simple and that direct."

Wethington's first year in office, and the nine months he was interim president before that, have seen unparalleled change and progress for UK in many respects.

It also has been a year of seemingly unparalleled quiet. But that, according to many at UK, is just the way Wethington wants it. Call it a matter of style.

According to Chairman Foster Ockerman Sr. of the board of trustees, all one needs to do is look at the facts. When asked about Wethington, Ockerman — not known for his verbosity with the press — ticks off a litany of accomplishments from Wethington's first year as president.

Here's a short list from Ockerman and other observers:

- For two years in a row, faculty and staff members at UK have gotten, on average, 10 percent raises. The raises have made UK's faculty pay, for the first time in memory, comparable to that at similar universities. According to Ockerman, the raises make UK more competitive in recruiting and retaining faculty members.

- For the first time ever, UK has women and minorities in top-level administrative positions. Wethington also has pledged \$2.1 million to erase any disparities in pay between male and female employees.

- Perhaps most important, Wethington is openly pushing for a research library. It would cost nearly \$60 million, a good part of which would have to come from private fund-raising efforts. The move has been enthusiastically received by the faculty.

"We cannot be an outstanding research university if we don't have an outstanding library," said Carolyn Bratt, a faculty trustee and a former chairwoman of the UK Senate Council. "We were at a point where our library needs were critical."

Despite all the activity, you'd be hard-pressed to learn about it by observing or talking to the low-key Wethington.

For instance, Wethington declined to be interviewed by The Courier-Journal for this article until Wednesday, the day after he releases his strategic plan and biennial budget request. This afternoon Wethington is scheduled to assess his first year as president in a state-of-the-university address to the University Senate, the faculty's governing body. Similar requests for interviews made last week by the Lexington Herald-Leader and the UK student newspaper, the Kentucky Kernel, also were put off until Wednesday.

Wethington's hesitancy to stand in the spotlight is a key difference between him and his predecessor, David Roselle, who seemed to live his presidency in front of the cameras. To be sure, Roselle was confronted by an unusual number of problems in his 2½ years at UK: an NCAA investigation of the basketball program, a lack of state funding for higher education, and cool relations with Wilkinson, which led him to leave UK to become president of the University of Delaware.

But Roselle also was known for making public pronouncements and for openly courting the media in good times and bad.

Wethington, on the other hand, prefers to work behind the scenes — even if it means not getting much credit for programs he either initiates or puts the force of his office behind.

Friends and associates who will discuss Wethington tend to sound alike in assessing his talents.

"He's been a very efficient and effective manager," said Betts, the faculty trustee.

"It's quite obvious that he's a very efficient administrator," said Scott Crosbie, president of UK's student government.

"I think he's a very competent manager," Ockerman said. "He does not try to attract a tremendous amount of attention to what he's doing. (He's) more interested in results than getting a lot of publicity about how he performs as president of the university."

Wethington's reputation as an effective manager — and a potent lobbyist — will be put to the test in the future, when money will be an issue on several fronts.

"We now apparently have the economic situation where money is going to be tight on the state level," Bratt said. "The test, for me, of leadership is whether you can lead in hard times. It's real easy to lead when you can provide your faculty, say, with a 10 percent salary increase."

Although Bratt gives Wethington high marks for much of what he's done in the past year — particularly for pay adjustments and placating women and minorities in the administration — she said he will have become more accessible to the faculty.

"The faculty isn't energized the way it was when Roselle was president, and part of that was that David Roselle courted the faculty," Bratt said. "Since the faculty doesn't see the mission of the university, we probably won't be courted."

The library fund drive is one Wethington can court them, and a challenge that will require faculty and staff support. University officials say that \$46 million of the library's \$58 million cost would come from the legislature.

They also say they hope to raise \$20 million in private money, so for the actual building, and a large part for an endowment to buy books and materials.

Wethington has already lined up some important legislative support. Sen. Michael R. Moloney, D-Lexington, chairman of the Senate budget committee, said he would do everything in his power to see that the state gets the money it needs for the library.

But the university will have to show that it can get plenty of private support, too, said Senate Majority Leader Joe Wright.

Observers expect Wethington to round up that support in his typically quiet manner.

The chancellor of the Lexington campus, Robert Hemenway, thinks it is unusual that so early in Wethington's administration, "the pressure is coming around and wanting to keep score." He said it would be unfair to make any judgments about Wethington's work so soon because changes come slowly at universities.

"I suspect that faculty and the university community ... (are) going to rate Charles Wethington the same way they rate any other administrator ... by the results of their labors."

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

State's '91 high school graduates scored higher on college-entrance test

By MICHAEL JENNINGS
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Last spring's graduates of Kentucky high schools did slightly better than 1990 graduates on the ACT, the college-entry test most often taken by students in the state.

Nationally, results on the test showed no change from last year's average score of 20.6, according to results released today.

In Kentucky, this year's average score was 20.0, up from 19.9 last year.

Nationally, ACT scores have dropped by only two-tenths of a point since 1987. Scores on the other commonly used college-entry exam, the Scholastic Aptitude Test, hit an all-time low this year for verbal skills and dropped slightly in math.

This year's ACT findings are based on the performance of 796,983 students who graduated last spring and took the ACT during their junior or senior year. Among them were about 23,000 Kentuckians.

ACT officials drew attention to two patterns in the results: The growth in the number of minority students taking the test and the relatively high scores of students who take college-preparatory courses.

The overall number of graduating seniors who take the ACT has grown by only about 2.5 percent over the past five years. But among minority students, the increase since 1987 has been 50 percent for Asian-Americans and 18 percent for blacks.

About 17.3 percent of the seniors taking the ACT this year identified themselves as

members of a racial or ethnic minority — up from 13.9 percent in 1987.

Moreover, the ACT scores earned by minority students have improved or held steady over five years. In a written statement, ACT President Richard L. Ferguson said that both the growing number of minority test-takers and the stability of their scores are welcome trends.

For minority students as well as others, average ACT scores were higher for those who took a college-preparatory program — four years of English and three years each of math, social studies and natural sciences.

Nationwide, students completing such a program scored an average of 22.1, three points higher than the average score of 19.1 for students who did not complete a pre-college curriculum.

In Kentucky, students who took a pre-college program averaged 21.5 on the ACT last year, said Kentucky Education Department spokesman Jim Parks. He said Kentuckians who took less than a full pre-college program scored slightly better than similar students nationally.

ACT officials reported that this year, for the first time since they started compiling such information, more than half the graduating ACT test-takers have completed a pre-college program. Five years ago, the proportion was 38 percent.

But Kentucky lags in that respect. Parks said fewer than one-third of last spring's

Kentucky seniors who took the ACT had completed pre-college course work upon graduation.

Ferguson said that "students who take a rigorous program of core courses in high school typically outperform those who do not — both on the ACT assessment and in college." He said this link between preparation and performance holds true across all ethnic groups and income levels, though students from wealthier families typically outscore students whose families are less well-off.

This year's ACT results send a clear message to all students about the value of the tough courses, Ferguson said.

"We must do more to encourage all students to opt for strong programs in high school," he said, "to increase their prospects of success in post-secondary education and to expand their life options generally."

U.S. Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander echoed that observation. "What we see in the ACT scores released today is dramatic proof ... that all students benefit from taking core subjects: English, math, social studies and science," he said. "Students don't know what they don't study."

The ACT, administered by the American College Testing Program in Iowa City, Iowa, is the principal college-entry test in Kentucky and 27 other states. The SAT, administered by The College Board, predominates in the remaining 22 states, including Indiana.

Information for this story was also gathered by The Associated Press.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

Campbellsville College tops 1,000 mark

CAMPBELLVILLE — Campbellsville College has enrolled 1,010 students this fall, only the third time in the college's 85-year history that the student population has exceeded 1,000.

Enrollment reached a record high in 1966 with 1,079 students. The only other time it topped the 1,000 mark was in 1967 with 1,029 students.

This fall's enrollment is up 153 students from last year, according to the school.

The school, affiliated with the Kentucky Baptist Convention, offers 24 academic majors and 25 minor programs.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

Four honored with alumni awards

LEXINGTON, Ky. — A national radio personality and two eminent medical professors were among four people honored yesterday with OAK Awards for their achievements in public life.

The OAK Awards, presented by the Kentucky Advocates for Higher Education since 1987, are given to people who have received undergraduate degrees from Kentucky colleges and universities and have achieved a national reputation in their careers. OAK stands for outstanding alumnus of Kentucky.

Yesterday's awards went to University of Louisville graduate Bob Edwards, host of National Public Radio's news program "Morning Edition;" University of Kentucky graduate T. Marshall Hahn Jr., board chairman and chief executive officer of Georgia Pacific Corp.; Western Kentucky University graduate Dr. William F. Meacham, clinical professor and chairman emeritus of neurological surgery at Vanderbilt University; and Union College graduate Dr. Phillip A. Sharp, professor and director of the Center for Cancer Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In a separate presentation yesterday, retiring Kentucky Education Television executive O. Leonard Press and Ashland Oil were honored for their contributions to higher education.

Wolfe, KSU regents create committee to solve impasse over appointments

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University's board of regents failed again yesterday to resolve an impasse with President John Wolfe Jr. on the appointment of top university administrators.

It was the third consecutive monthly meeting where the board and Wolfe have remained at loggerheads over the appointment, or reappointment, of more than 30 university officials.

Yesterday's inaction came after the board and Wolfe met behind closed doors for nearly 90 minutes before resuming their public session and agreeing to create a personnel committee to tackle the issue. The committee will make recommendations to the board for final action.

Wolfe and board officials would not say if Wolfe submitted to the board the same roster of proposed appointees that he presented at the July and August meetings.

However, Wolfe hailed Chairman Louie B. Nunn's appointment of the four-regent personnel committee and called it a positive step.

"I welcome that. I think it will be very helpful in working through the personnel matters, and it will put the university on the right track to move forward," Wolfe said.

The regents have not publicly said which of Wolfe appointees they find objectionable. But Wolfe told The Courier-Journal last month that Nunn had suggested that Wolfe terminate or not rehire five officials. Nunn has denied that he singled out anyone for discharge.

But Nunn said that he planned to meet with the new committee later yesterday "to turn over to them such information as I might have relating to personnel matters that have come to my attention."

The former governor previously has said that he has received numerous letters from KSU faculty and students complaining about various campus activities and personnel. Nunn has contended that he familiarized Wolfe with the letters' but that the president took no action on the complaints.

Yesterday's session was the regents' first meeting since a stormy Aug. 23 meeting during which three board members resigned to protest Wolfe's personnel recommendations. Two regents — Vice Chairman Barbara Curry and Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt, both of Lexington, have returned to the board. But Louisville heart surgeon Allan Lansing declined to return.

Curry said yesterday that she withdrew her resignation because Wolfe asked her to return. She and regents William Moore, James Luckett and John Johnson were named by Nunn to the new personnel committee.

Curry, a KSU alumna, said the panel would meet as soon as possible to develop its recommendations. She said she hoped it could also

look carefully at the university's overall administrative structure.

"The people who are now working (at KSU) will be paid whether they have a contract or not if they are performing their duties," Curry said.

Wolfe said the committee approach "marks the beginning of a ... stronger and better relationship" between himself and the regents. "I think the most significant thing that everyone needs to understand is that Gov. Nunn and all of the other members of this board are committed to advancing this university. There's no question in my mind about that," Wolfe added.

But he said the faculty, staff and administration also have a responsibility to make KSU a well-run university.

"I want you to listen to my words very clearly," he added, addressing the few faculty members and administrators at the meeting. "You and I have but one responsibility. And that's to see that this university is run efficiently, is run effectively,

is fun qualitatively every single hour that it is open. If you cannot do that, then I think you need to consider some other options," he added.

Wolfe and Nunn also acknowledged that KSU still has problems that must be worked out. Nunn called them "people problems" that he said were not confined to race.

"Race in itself is not a problem. The people that foment it and rely upon it and use it to create disturbances without full knowledge and full information" are the problem, Nunn added.

And in an apparent conciliatory step toward Wolfe, Nunn said if the board had appeared overly-zealous in its oversight of KSU, it was only because it was trying to assist the president and give him the authority to improve the school. He called on the school's faculty and administrators to work with Wolfe "to attain the objectives that he (Wolfe) says he is committed to."

"We need, if anything, stability and competence here at this university. So I'm hoping that we move forward quickly," Nunn added.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

KSU regents again delay action on personnel

Committee formed to look at slate

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — For the third time in two months, Kentucky State University regents delayed acting on President John Wolfe's recommended slate of administrators, leaving more than 30 people uncertain of their job status.

Instead, the regents established a personnel committee.

KSU alumni leaders had complained in July that the board did not operate through committees but as a committee of the whole. Alumni leaders charged the arrangement was evidence that board chairman and former Gov. Louie B. Nunn dominated the regents and interfered in Wolfe's operation of the school.

Yesterday, Wolfe said he welcomed the committee, predicted it

would help in "working through the personnel problems" and said a new day had dawned in his working relationship with the board.

Nunn appointed regents Barbara Curry, James Luckett, William B. Moore and John H. Johnson, who made the motion to delay the appointments and start the committee. Curry also had called for creation of board committees.

Wolfe's recommended slate of administrators has been at the heart of a conflict between the president and board. Last month, three regents resigned rather than approve Wolfe's recommendations. Two of those who resigned, Curry and former Gov. Edward Breathitt, rejoined the board after Wolfe asked them to reconsider.

Yesterday, Wolfe once again submitted his recommendations. But the board and Wolfe — who met behind closed doors for more than two hours — refused to say whether Wolfe had changed his recommendations in response to the board's concerns.

The board's attorney, William Johnson, said the recommendations were not a public record because they had not been approved.

Regents said they hoped to approve administrators in two weeks.

Nunn said the situation had contributed to "a lack of stability."

"There are urgent matters at this university that need to be resolved," he said.

Wethington say UK must maintain flagship status, diversify racially

By JAY BLANTON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — In an address that appeared to try to offer something for everyone, University of Kentucky President Charles T. Wethington Jr. yesterday called on faculty leaders to promote a racially diverse campus and strive to maintain UK's status as Kentucky's flagship university.

"I am persuaded that the image of this university is changing," Wethington told the University Senate, "and that we are beginning to be seen as an institution that recognizes the contributions of the individuals... no matter what their race, creed, ethnic background or gender may be."

Wethington, who marks his first year in office this week, also said that in support of education reform, UK is extending its graduate programs throughout the state.

"As the comprehensive university of the state, and the one which is the major graduate and research university, we are obligated to meet statewide needs," Wethington said in his annual address to the faculty's governing body.

The remarks were, in part, a reference to a proposal by Western Kentucky University officials to offer a doctoral program in education. The request is scheduled to be considered by the state Council on Higher Education in November, and UK officials already have lined up against the proposal.

For Wethington, yesterday's speech was also an opportunity to present his vision for the university's future in front of faculty members, some of whom only a year ago castigated the selection process that resulted in his selection as UK's 10th president.

At the time, the faculty members said they were criticizing the process, not Wethington. But some also criticized his lack of scholarly research, saying he was not qualified for the job.

Yesterday, however, Wethington was warmly received by the faculty

group both before and after his 25-minute address, which touched on a number of topics ranging from UK's funding needs to the importance of the human mind. He seemed to be defending his vision of the university's future and his role in leading it there.

"I am not interested in just being a good corporate manager of this university," Wethington said, "but in providing, through progressive leadership, opportunities for our brightest minds... to contribute to Kentucky... and the world through developing and producing new knowledge."



Wethington

More specifically, Wethington said the university needs to offer excellent programs in undergraduate, graduate and professional education, continue to emphasize its research programs and improve the "well-being of citizens of... Kentucky."

Wethington also methodically outlined the accomplishments of the previous year, including the \$2.5 million he has budgeted for minority and female employee salary needs and average faculty raises of 10 percent each of the last two years. He lauded the university's recruitment of National Merit Scholars and its continued private fund-raising efforts, which include a drive to build a \$58 million research library.

Wethington also announced that he is requesting funding from the state legislature for two centers of excellence: one in pharmaceutical sciences and the other in molecular science.

Much of his speech, though, was devoted to the politically volatile topic of race. Wethington praised the university's recruitment of 10 black faculty members and of 210 black students this year. UK now has 975 black students, an increase of 27 percent.

Quoting Rutgers President Francis Lawrence, Wethington said that the notion of "political correctness" and promoting minority involvement in higher education began "as an ethical issue in the '60s and '70s. It is now an issue of social and eco-

nomics survival for the nation."

However, Wethington said he is not advocating a quota system. "It is not in the best interest of this university... to simply place (minorities) in positions because of who or what they are," he said. "I do not believe in tokens or achieving parity by invective." As such, Wethington said, new minority faculty members will not "need to wonder if they are tokens but clearly will know that they are the best candidate."

Wethington defended UK's position as Kentucky's primary graduate-degree institution. Without referring specifically to WKU's proposal to grant doctoral degrees in education, Wethington told faculty leaders that UK is the "comprehensive university of the state" and as such "this state does not need, nor can it afford, six more doctorate-granting universities. The University of Kentucky can meet the state's needs."

To that end, Wethington told faculty members that they are essential to "assuring that the same quality of programs offered in Lexington are offered in outreach sites."

After the speech, Wethington said his comments showed his belief that UK could meet the education doctoral needs of Kentucky. UK officials have called Western's proposal for an education doctorate duplicative.

UK and the University of Louisville are the only schools now allowed to give doctorates. Although the two universities can offer joint doctorates with the state's other universities, state law limits the six regional universities — including Western — to offering master's degrees and "specialist degrees and programs beyond the master's-degree level to meet the requirements for teachers, school leaders and other certified (school) personnel."

Moreover, a recent opinion by a Washington lawyer for the Council on Higher Education asserts that state law neither authorizes the agency to review WKU's proposal for the doctorate nor the university to offer it. However, a recent state attorney general's opinion says that the council can review the proposal and that its approval would allow Western to offer the degree.

Wethington says in address the state can't afford regional graduate programs

By Eric Gregory

Herald-Leader education writer

University of Kentucky President Charles Wethington kicked off his second year in office yesterday, telling faculty leaders that the state should not let regional universities offer doctoral degrees.

"This state does not need, nor can it afford, six more doctorate-granting universities," he said. "The University of Kentucky can meet the state's need."

Wethington made the remarks during a 25-minute "status of the university" address to the University Senate. He was referring to a July state attorney general's opinion that said Western Kentucky University could offer a doctoral degree in education, pending approval by the state Council on Higher Education.

WKU had asked the office to review a November decision by the council that said only UK and the University of Louisville could offer doctorates.

UK has opposed the plan, saying the school wanted more concentrated efforts rather than spreading the more expensive graduate programs around the state.

The council is expected to make a decision at its November meeting.

Wethington also outlined his plan to make UK a nationally recognized "leading public university," by:

- Establishing a leadership role in elementary and secondary education by supporting educational reform. Graduate programs would be extended around the state.
- Setting academic standards

for high school students to prepare them for college.

- Developing policies and courses to help students learn more about pollution, hazardous waste and effects on the environment.

- Combining technological advances with education.

Wethington also drew on several programs begun in the last two years, such as plans for a new \$58 million library, aggressive minority recruitment and faculty salary increases.

"I am not interested in just being a good corporate manager of this university, but in providing through progressive leadership opportunities for our brightest minds, our best thinkers to contribute to Kentucky, the United States and the world," Wethington said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

Teaching and learning

Teacher training still waits for reform

The Kentucky Education Reform Act pumped hundreds of millions of dollars into the public schools. It increased preschool programs, set up the framework for site-based management of schools, and cut into the power of local politicians.

KERA does, or attempts to do, a lot of things, but it neglected one basic aspect of education reform. Although KERA did set up a new teacher certification process, it didn't really address the way we train our teachers.

The importance of this omission is illustrated by a report from the Carnegie Commission on Science, Technology and Government. The report, which deals with math and science instruction in American elementary schools, includes some pretty sorry figures.

- Sixty percent of elementary school math teachers do not have college degrees in the subject they teach.
- Eighty percent of these math teachers are deficient in mathematics.
- Forty percent of elementary

school science teachers do not have college degrees in the subject they teach.

- More than two-thirds of these science teachers lack adequate preparation in science.

These are the teachers who have American students during their most important formative years. These are the teachers who introduce our children to math and science instruction. And they don't know the subjects they are teaching.

The result noted in the report: "Every school day, students in these grades come to school naturally curious about the world and go home having learned to hate science and mathematics a little more." Small wonder American students are falling behind their counterparts in other countries in math and science.

KERA did a lot of good for public schools in Kentucky. But education reform will not be complete in this state until we ensure that prospective teachers learn as much about the subjects they intend to teach as they do about education theory.

UK gets OK to buy Pin Oak for \$11.5 million

Farm to replace Coldstream's livestock facilities

By **Jamie Lucke**
Herald-Leader education writer

Gov. Wallace Wilkinson ended more than a year of waiting by announcing yesterday that the state would pay \$11.5 million for almost 1,500 acres in Woodford County to replace the University of Kentucky's Coldstream Farm in Lexington.

Wilkinson said the owner, Georgia industrialist Allen Paulson, had agreed to trim \$1 million from the \$12.5 million authorized by the 1990 legislature. Also, Paulson donated a mansion, swimming pool and grounds, valued by UK at \$1.2 million.

UK Agriculture Dean Oran Little said he was "very pleased." He estimated the cost of developing scientific facilities at the site to replace Coldstream's outdated livestock research facilities at \$23 million.

"The main thing this opens up is the opportunity to really solidify our plans and put together plans for how we'll best and most efficiently get the dollars we need for this and grow into it," Little said. UK will seek funding from the state and federal governments and from private sources, he said.

Paulson bought the property, known as Pin Oak Farm No. 1, from

the family of Texas oil heiress Josephine Abercrombie in June 1989 for \$10 million, according to Woodford County records.

Yesterday, Ted Carr, manager of Paulson's Brookside Farm, said the \$11.5 million deal — about \$7,760 an acre — was not especially profitable for Paulson. "He's been paying interest on the money," Carr said.

The legislature gave its approval to issue \$12.5 million in bonds for the farm's purchase in March 1990. A few months later, Paulson said UK's purchase of the farm was a "done deal."

But the Wilkinson Administration held up the bond issue, saying it remained under review.

fice park.

After the ads appeared, Paulson hinted in an interview with the Lexington Herald-Leader that he had a buyer for the property.

"The man has been waiting a year and half to complete the deal," said Ted Carr, manager of Paulson's adjacent Brookside Farm. "We were just looking for someone to buy it."

The 1990 General Assembly had authorized the purchase, with a price ceiling of \$12.5 million, and a bond issue to pay for it. But the bond process never moved forward.

Yesterday, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson announced that he personally had been negotiating with Paulson

to buy the farm and that a \$11.5 million purchase contract had been drawn.

The legislature's Capital Projects and Bond Oversight Committee gave its approval to the final price of the farm bonds during its meeting yesterday. The UK trustees are to formally ask the state today to sell the bonds to finance the purchase.

The farm property is at the junction of Versailles and Midway roads in Woodford County. A large home, valued at \$1.2 million, is being given to UK as part of the deal, said school spokesman Bernie Vonderheide. He said no changes will be made at the property before next year.

Apparently tired of waiting, Paulson posted "for sale" signs this summer and on Sept. 6 advertised the farm in The Wall Street Journal. "They've just been sitting and sitting," Carr said of state officials. "We got a lot of calls on it (after the farm was advertised). Evidently that picked their heads up."

Carr said Wilkinson and Paulson discussed the deal in several telephone conversations Sept. 9 while Paulson was in Kentucky for thoroughbred yearling sales.

Yesterday, Wilkinson issued a statement that said: "We have worked out an agreement that meets the needs of the university and saves the commonwealth's taxpayers \$1 million."

UK's College of Agriculture has been searching for a new farm for about six years. UK plans to develop Coldstream, 975 acres at Newtown Pike and Interstate 64-75, into a research park where tenants would lease land and office and laboratory space.

Questions have been raised over whether Pin Oak is large enough. Little said it "pretty well meets the immediate needs" but he said future needs elsewhere in the state could warrant acquiring more land some day.

Carr said the plan was to close the purchase Nov. 1, and Little said he hoped UK could begin moving in around the first of the year. He said UK could phase in its operations at Pin Oak as Coldstream is developed, beginning with beef cattle, the first to be displaced under UK's development plan.

The state bought Coldstream for UK in the late 1950s when A.B. "Happy" Chandler was governor.

Jones pledges support for colleges, wants better measurement of success

By **MICHAEL JENNINGS**
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Lt. Gov. Brereton Jones said yesterday that the state's universities and colleges should follow the example of Kentucky's public-school reform effort by doing a better job of measuring their impact on students' lives.

Speaking at a conference of university board members and other officials of the state's higher-education system, Jones, the Democratic candidate for governor, pledged he would work harder for the state's campuses than any prior Kentucky governor. And he said that despite bleak forecasts for state revenue over the next two years, he was confident he could find money for colleges by cutting waste elsewhere in state government.

Jones, a former University of Kentucky trustee, said that ultimately he wants to get funding for universities and colleges in Kentucky above the average for similar schools in neighboring states. This year, funding for Kentucky's higher-education system stands at 88 percent of the amount called for by

a formula for computing that average.

"The future well-being of the commonwealth of Kentucky is so directly tied to the future well-being of higher education that any governor that does not make that the strongest priority will be making a major mistake," Jones said.

But he told his audience at the third annual Decision Makers conference, sponsored by the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, that universities and colleges must do their part by proving the quality of their education and service.

By demonstrating the success of their students, their research and their public-service programs, colleges can "persuade members of the General Assembly and the average Kentuckian to invest more money in higher education," Jones said. For example, he said, graduates should be tracked after they leave school to determine whether they are properly prepared and whether schools are training the right numbers of students in various fields.

The Kentucky Education Reform Act of 1990 requires that public-school students' knowledge and

skills be measured by a uniform method at two-year intervals. Based on the results, some schools will receive rewards, and the least successful could be taken over by the state.

Jones said colleges will profit from school reform because entering students will be better-prepared and better-motivated. As governor, he said, he would try to help ensure that those students get to college by holding tuition down and ensuring that there is ample state-sponsored financial aid.

Jones repeated a campaign pledge to ask the legislature to set up a council that would recruit and screen candidates for university governing boards. The governor would have to choose one of the candidates recommended by the council for each board seat.

As governor, Jones said, he would never make a board appointment without first discussing the matter with the university president, "so that we can have a spirit of cooperation in the future."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

Owner prods state into finally buying his Woodford farm for UK research

By **CYNTHIA CROSSLEY**
Staff Writer

The University of Kentucky's plans to buy a Woodford County farm for agricultural research is finally under way, after a little prodding from the farm's owner.

Allen Paulson, owner of the former Pin Oak Farm No. 1, began advertising the acreage earlier this month in the Wall Street Journal and in signs posted on the farm, even though UK had been negotiating with him to buy it.

UK's current agricultural-research site, Coldstream Farm in Lexington, is being converted into a high-tech research campus and of-

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1991

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91A22-3-31-9

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1991

Morehead St. drops bid for transmitter

By Todd Pack

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

The public radio station at Morehead State University has pulled the plug on efforts to put a transmitter in Paintsville.

There is still a lack of public radio in that part of Kentucky, but Morehead was getting too much competition from the three groups wanting to start another commercial station in Johnson County, said Larry Netherton, station manager at WMKY 90.3 FM.

WMKY, with its jazz and classical music, national news and Morehead sports, can be heard only in about 11 counties, Netherton said.

The tower in Paintsville would have picked up WMKY's signal and rebroadcast it into Johnson, Floyd and Magoffin counties and parts of nearby Lawrence County.

Morehead's decision to cancel those plans leaves three other people or businesses competing for the only FM frequency open in Paintsville:

- B&G Broadcasting Inc., owner of WKLV-600 AM, an oldies station in Paintsville.

- Ray Preston, a former state representative and news director at WSIP-1490 AM and 98.9 FM in Paintsville.

- Gary Sellers, a Paintsville businessman.

Although the region has only a handful of radio stations, there is only one frequency, or channel, available that would not cut into signals from other stations farther away.

The frequency available in Paintsville is 94.7 FM. That channel is set aside for commercial radio stations.

WMKY, which is funded by the university and private donations, hoped to get a license to broadcast on that frequency because no other public radio station can be heard clearly in the region, Netherton said.

Netherton said WMKY was still trying to find a way of making public radio available in that part of the state.

Since the mid-1980s, several university-owned public radio stations have built transmitters in nearby towns:

- Eastern Kentucky University's WEKU-88.9 FM in Richmond is also heard on WEKH-90.9 FM in Hazard.

- Western Kentucky University's WKYU-88.9 FM in Bowling Green has three other stations: WKUE-90.9 FM in Elizabethtown, WKPB-98.5 FM in Henderson and WDCL-89.7 FM in Somerset.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1991

Names of 5 top KSU officials dropped from personnel list

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — Names of five top Kentucky State University administrators have been dropped from a personnel list proposed by university President John Wolfe Jr., a Frankfort newspaper reported yesterday.

The chairman of the board of regents, former Gov. Louie Nunn, said he was "sorely disappointed" by the report in The State Journal.

"It's not officially university record ... because the board has not taken any action on it," Nunn said.

The regents twice have declined to ratify Wolfe's personnel appointments.

During the board meeting Monday, Nunn appointed four regents to serve as a personnel committee to collaborate with Wolfe on an administrative slate and to analyze the university's staffing.

The meeting included a 2¼-hour closed session for discussion of personnel. Neither Wolfe nor Nunn would comment on whether a revised slate was presented.

A personnel dispute at the historically black university boiled to the surface in August when Wolfe said Nunn had "hammered away at me" to get rid of three administrators, all black. They were Chuck Lambert, vice president for university relations; Reginald Thomas, university lawyer; and MacArthur Darby, acting director of institutional accreditation.

The names of Thomas and Darby were absent from the new personnel list, The State Journal said, and names of three white officials also were gone. They were identified as Ken Miller, assistant vice president for university relations; Ralph Pardue, purchasing director; and Clayton Farmer, facilities management administrator.

"If rumors are right, the list is correct," Farmer said.

Pardue, Miller and Farmer said they had heard rumors but nothing official. Darby and Thomas could not be reached for comment, and Lambert declined comment.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1991

NKU receives federal grant

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS — Northern Kentucky University received a federal grant that could mean more than \$500,000 for its associate degree programs over the next three years, school officials announced yesterday.

The university said the money will be used to provide more counseling services to associate degree students and to help students find employment while they are in school or after graduation.

The money comes from the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act of 1990. The act, signed into law last year, authorizes the federal government to spend up to \$1.6 billion a year on state and local programs.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1991

Federal grant awarded to NKU

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky. — Northern Kentucky University received a federal grant that could mean more than \$500,000 for its associate degree programs over the next three years, school officials announced yesterday.

The university said the money will be used to provide more counseling services to associate degree students and to help students find employment while they are in school or after graduation.

The money comes from the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act of 1990, which authorizes the federal government to spend up to \$1.6 billion a year on state and local programs.

The act is intended to improve vocational and technical education programs and to ensure services for students who need special help in areas such as finances and academics.

UK board approves budget and new farm

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — In a meeting dominated by financial matters, the University of Kentucky board of trustees yesterday approved a proposed 1992-94 budget request and the purchase of a Woodford County farm for agricultural experimentation to replace its Coldstream Farm in Fayette County.

Trustee approval of the budget request is the first step toward a spending plan for the two years beginning July 1. The proposal now goes to the state Council on Higher Education for review; it then goes to the governor and the 1992 General Assembly.

UK President Charles Wethington said the 462-page proposal and strategic plan is an effort to improve UK's operations and programs. "It notes that we have made great headway in the last two years, especially in bringing our faculty and staff salaries to a more competitive level," he told the trustees. "Our first priority is to maintain that level ... and then to build on that."

UK is seeking \$430.7 million in state funding next year — \$97.2 million more than its current \$333.5 million appropriation — and an additional \$63.1 million in 1993-94. About \$30 million of the new money will be used for debt service to finance new buildings, including a \$58 million campus library, and development of a new Lexington Community College campus in southern Fayette County. Another \$12.5 million is sought to develop a new community college in the London-Corbin area.

The budget calls for nearly \$36 million to underwrite 5 percent average annual salary increases for main campus and community college faculty and staff members. It also seeks \$10.2 million to hire 250 professors to cope with sprawling enrollment increases in the community-college system, which is expected to exceed 45,000 students this fall. Enrollment in the 14 colleges has jumped more than 23 percent in the current biennium.

Money is also requested for new facilities at the Hazard, Ashland, Somerset and Hopkinsville community colleges and renovation of two existing facilities at Paducah.

For the main campus at Lexington, the budget seeks \$26.6 million to improve current programs, including expansion of library acquisitions, and more than \$1 million to underwrite 13 new academic programs. Another \$2.6 million is sought for agricultural economic development.

Wethington hesitated to speculate on how much of the budget proposal would ultimately be funded by the legislature, but he said he was confident that lawmakers "will give our needs all due consideration."

State funding makes up only a portion of UK's overall budget, which also includes money from federal government appropriations, grants and contracts and various university-generated money. If yesterday's proposal is fully funded, this year's total budget of \$816.7 million would increase to nearly \$930.7 million next year and \$1.01 billion in 1993-94.

The trustees yesterday also approved a contract to move forward the purchase of the nearly 1,500-acre Pin Oak Farm No. 1 in Woodford County from Georgia industrialist and horseman Allen Paulson. UK's acquisition of the farm was approved by the 1990 legislature, but the deal was apparently closed recently when Gov. Wallace Wilkinson negotiated the sale with Paulson for \$11.5 million, \$1 million below the price the legislature authorized.

Pin Oak will replace UK's Coldstream Farm, which the university is developing as a high-tech research campus and office park. UK College of Agriculture officials said several years ago that encroaching urbanization and pesticide-saturated soil limited Coldstream's research use.

The state must still sell bonds to raise money to buy the farm, which Wethington said he expects UK to take over later this year.

The trustees also approved allocation of some \$8.1 million controlled by the university's Blue-White fund to begin construction on an \$8.5 million indoor football-practice facility. Wethington said that bids would be opened next week for construction of the facility, to be located near Commonwealth Stadium. Funds are still being sought privately for the indoor Field House.

Why seasoned unit hasn't slowed foes mystifies Morehead

By JIM TERHUNE
Staff Writer

Free safety Jerod Thomas walked out of the Morehead State University locker room Saturday night and had to face 50 friends and family members.

Defensive lineman Richard Shadwick picked up USA Today, looked down the power-ratings list of NCAA Division I-AA football teams and found Morehead's name at the bottom. The very bottom.

Defensive coordinator Rex Ryan thought of his father, former Philadelphia Eagles head coach Buddy Ryan, living a few miles away on a Bluegrass horse farm, and wondered if he had disguised himself with a fake nose and funny glasses.

"I'm looking over my head and saying, 'Oh, man, where has this cloud come from,'" Eagles head coach Cole Proctor said.

Samford 52, Morehead 14.
Marshall 70, Morehead 11.

In two games, the Eagles have given up an average of 61 points a game, 343.5 yards by air and 461.5 total yards. Opposing quarterbacks have connected on 59 percent of their passes. Opposing teams have

converted 70 percent of their third-down plays. Morehead has yet to force a turnover or return a punt.

This from a defense that returned eight starters from a 1990 team that clubbed Murray State 69-6 and upset Eastern Kentucky 27-17.

Shadwick was all-Ohio Valley Conference last season. He and linebacker Tom Cohan were pre-season all-OVC picks.

"We thought with so much experience, everyone would be his own leader," Shadwick said yesterday. "We thought we were better than we actually were. Then we got a wake-up call, a heck of a wake-up call. I saw those power ratings in USA Today and said, 'Hey, that's not the way we are at all.' But when you give up 122 points, that's where you ought to be."

Thomas was a starting safety for most of two seasons at Marshall before transferring to Morehead. He not only had to endure last Saturday's pounding in Huntington, W.Va., but suffered the additional ignominy of getting ejected in the first half after a scrape with fullback Glenn Pedro.

"I didn't keep my head and really hurt the team," Thomas said. "Then I had to stand and watch the scoreboard keep turning. It was pretty much humiliation, and everyone was pretty depressed. But sometimes it's good to put your head

down and think about what happened when you get beat by 59 points."

No one has felt the sting more than defensive coordinator Ryan. Morehead uses the "46" defense, a high-pressure, blitz-from-all-angles set made famous by the Chicago Bears of the mid-'80s under defensive coordinator Buddy Ryan.

"I'm not embarrassed by the way the kids played," Rex Ryan said. "I'm embarrassed by the scores, for the Ryan name and for Coach Proctor. It's been amazing. A shock. If there had been a rock out there Saturday, I would have crawled under it."

"But the kids haven't given up. If people think we're as bad as we've been, they'll be in trouble. I knew Marshall would be one heck of a task. They're loaded. But they aren't 60 points better than we are. I can go on record as saying this will not happen again."

The "46" is geared to force turnovers. Morehead has forced none. It is a high-risk defense because it usually leaves the secondary in man-to-man coverage.

At Samford, the Eagles couldn't stop screens and passes into the flat. "We adjusted, but the kids didn't always understand it," Ryan said.

At Marshall, quarterbacks Michael Payton and Todd Donnan

"threw guided missiles," Proctor said.

Marshall's Herd thundered to 338 yards passing, 176 rushing and scored on drives of 84, 80, 79, 65, 62 and 60 yards. "Always with big plays," Shadwick said. "Twenty-, 30-yard passes."

Overconfidence may have played a part in the Eagles' poor start, Ryan said. "I'm as guilty as anybody. I came into this season thinking we would be really tough. But I'm a real believer in this defense. We've just lost pride in our stride, or something like that. At least Dad hasn't seen the games. He's working for CNN on the weekends."

The coaching staff plans no positional changes.

"I think we're close," Proctor said. "We've had some great coverage, the guy throws a perfect pass an inch out of reach, then it starts to snowball. We're gasping for breath, and a team with a I-A line like Marshall goes for the jugular."

"But we've got the whole conference season ahead (starting with a designated OVC game at Western Kentucky on Saturday). I've been in this game a long time. These things are a real challenge to me, to see how people react, to see character come out, to see some kids rise to the top."

London - Community College sought

UK to ask state for \$12.5 million for campus as part of capital plan

By Eric Gregory
and Virginia Anderson
Herald-Leader staff writers

The University of Kentucky will ask the state for \$12.5 million for a proposed London-Corbin Community College and \$13 million to build a new campus for Lexington Community College.

The new LCC campus would be at UK's South Farm at Nicholasville Road and Man o War Boulevard. UK named no site for the proposed London-Corbin community college.

The decision to seek the money came as the UK board of trustees yesterday approved its capital plan for the next six years and its strategic plan for the next two years. The operating plan calls for a 5 percent raise for faculty and staff members for each of the next two years.

UK President Charles Wethington praised both plans and defended the request for money to expand.

"This truly is now a framework for our activities in the next two years," Wethington told the trustees.

"Know that this is a request, know that we are all aware that there are at this time in the state certain fiscal restraints that cause legislators and others to be talking about the tough times that are

ahead of us," he said.

"But you as board members and we as administrators must put forth what, in our opinion, are plans that would allow this university to move ahead during this next two years."

Building a new LCC campus is the second-highest priority at UK behind the construction of a new library, Wethington said.

He said LCC must have a new campus to cope with its growth. Fall enrollment was 5,161, an increase of 10 percent from last year. UK officials project that enrollment will grow to 8,000 by 1995.

Even if money is approved, construction of the first buildings would not be complete until late 1994, said Don Clapp, UK's vice president for administration.

Even then, LCC still would operate in part from its main campus on Cooper Drive and possibly from its branch campus on Winchester Road.

"Lexington Community College is growing so rapidly, probably the first facilities we would build out there would only handle part of the enrollment," Clapp said. "So we would have to handle it in phases."

Clapp said he was not sure whether UK would close its Winchester Road campus even if the expansion to South Farm is approved.

"There might still be a need to maintain more than one campus to meet the need in the community," he said. "We're operating the one on Winchester Road both because we have the need for more space and because there's a need in that area." Clapp said he did not know how the requests would fare with the legislature.

"We know resources are going to be tighter in this coming biennium that they are in the current biennium."

The proposed London-Corbin campus is likely to face stronger opposition than the proposed LCC expansion.

"We certainly feel there's a real need there, and we're making the request," Clapp said after the board meeting. "The council (on Higher Education) will be holding some specific hearings. There's no way to predict. We think the people in that area are persuaded there's a need."

Some people in the area also think a UK community college could hurt. Last month, Williamburg's mayor, Marcella Mountjoy, said she was afraid it would hurt the town's economy by competing with Cumberland College.

"I feel it is just unfair competition," Mountjoy said.

The council will conduct a public hearing in London on Monday about the region's higher education needs. Eastern Kentucky University, which has an education center at Corbin, is urging 1,000 students from the center to attend the meeting, which will be from 5:30 to 8 p.m.

Strategic plan

No important changes were made in the strategic plan of the university, Wethington said.

But he said UK planned to strengthen its commitment to teaching and learning, putting more emphasis on teaching than it has in the past.

"Not in any way, shape or form to diminish our interest and our emphasis on research, but simply to give teaching the same kind of attention, to pull it to the same level of excellence as we are trying to bring our research program and our service program."

Other action

The UK board also:

- Voted to ask the legislature for \$10 million to build a performing arts and conference center at Hazard Community College.

- Authorized the purchase of Brookside Farm No. 2 in Woodford County for \$11.5 million. The farm, previously known as Pin Oak Farm No. 1, would replace UK's Coldstream Farm.

- Authorized the new degree of Master of Science in Communication Disorders.

- Appointed Edythe Jones Hayes and Frank Shoop as directors of the UK hospital.

Community colleges get vice chancellor

Herald-Leader staff report

The UK trustees yesterday appointed Ashland Community College President Anthony L. Newberry to be vice chancellor of academic affairs for the community college system.

Ben W. Carr had the job before taking Charles Wethington's place as chancellor of the community college system when Wethington became UK president.

Newberry also has worked at Jefferson and Southeast community colleges, Carr said. Newberry, who has been president in Ashland since 1987, will assume his new duties Nov. 1.

He also will continue as Ashland Community College president until that job is filled.



MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky. Wednesday, September 18, 1991

ACC president named to post on UK campus

By ROGER ALFORD
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

LEXINGTON — Ashland Community College President Anthony Newberry has been named vice chancellor of academic affairs in the University of Kentucky Community College System.

The UK Board of Trustees approved the appointment Wednesday. It will be effective Nov. 1.

Newberry will divide his time between Ashland and Lexington until his replacement is chosen. That process usually takes about eight months, Newberry said.

He said he was reluctant to leave "a college and community where people have been so kind to me and my family and where so many good things are happening."

"When I came here four years ago, I considered the ACC presidency one of the best opportunities in the country. Today, after four years of growth, positive change and increasing quality, the job remains one of the very best anywhere."

Newberry succeeds Ben W. Carr Jr., who moved up from the position to become chancellor of the community college system. Carr assumed those duties when former Chancellor Charles T. Wethington Jr. was named interim president, then president, of UK.

ACC Advisory Board member Richard "Sonny" Martin reacted with mixed emotions to Newberry's announcement.

"I'm very disappointed," he said. "It's a tremendous loss, but hopefully it will be a benefit to the community and to the college in the position that he has risen to."

Newberry has a bachelor's

degree in English from Emory & Henry College in Virginia, and a master's degree and doctorate, both in history, from Ohio University. He has worked in UK's Community College System since 1976, when he joined the faculty of Jefferson Community College in Louisville.

ACC has grown rapidly under Newberry's leadership. Enrollment increased from 1,990 in the spring of 1987 to 3,200 this fall. The college added 30 teachers and a \$4.3 million learning-resource center and parking expansion in those four years.

"Dr. Newberry brings successful community-college administrative experience and higher-education teaching experience to the position of vice chancellor of academic affairs," Wethington said. "He has an excellent understanding of the role of a comprehensive community college, and has demonstrated the academic and leadership skills required for the position."

Carr said he would be in Ashland in a couple of weeks to meet with the ACC Advisory Board and faculty to set up a search committee for the new president.

The search committee will review applications and choose some applicants for interviews. The search committee will submit the names of about four of the best applicants to Carr so that he can recommend one to the regents for the presidency.

Newberry said leaving Ashland will be bittersweet.

"I'm very happy here and was hoping to stay for quite a while," he said. "Certainly I wasn't looking for a change. But it's really a very good time for new leadership, with different talents and fresh perspectives to come in, to draw on the terrific community support and move the institution to the next level."

"I regret that I'm not going to be directly involved in the next level, but the institution will thrive."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1991

Kentucky Wesleyan gives raises

OWENSBORO, Ky. — Kentucky Wesleyan College's board of trustees adopted a revised budget that includes 3 percent across-the-board pay raises for faculty and staff, retroactive to Sept. 1.

The \$7.5-million budget is the largest in the school's history.

Officials said that increased enrollment this fall helped provide money for pay raises. Overall and full-time enrollment are both up, with a fall enrollment of 747 students. That is 40 more students than last fall.

Sept. 20, 1991

91A22-3-31-7

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1991

OVC Tournament moves to Lexington

By Rick Bailey

Herald-Leader staff writer

The Ohio Valley Conference will hold its post-season basketball tournament in Rupp Arena March 6-8, Commissioner Dan Beebe said yesterday.

"We've come to an agreement to have the tournament in Lexington," Beebe said after signing the contract at his Brentwood, Tenn., office.

Beebe also announced that ESPN will televise the championship game at 12:30 p.m. Sunday, March 8.

"This is a great time for us," Beebe said. "We're excited about having the tournament at a neutral site. We're hoping Lexington will embrace the tournament and support it."

The contract between the OVC and a management group in Dallas, Talent Sports, is for one year. It includes an undisclosed monetary guarantee for the conference and other provisions, Beebe said.

The guarantee, Beebe said, "is a significant amount more than the way we've done it in the past. And it helps in these tight times."

"But let's not lose sight of having the tournament at a neutral site. It will be on a weekend (Friday through Sunday), and our fans can come to a nice community. And the players won't have to miss as much class as they have in the past."

In recent years, the first round was played at campus sites. The winners then went to the home of the regular-season champion for the semifinals and finals. The last two rounds were scheduled at midweek.

The 1991-92 regular-season champ will receive a first-round bye as in past tournaments.

"We're thrilled," said Morehead State assistant coach Bill Gleason. "We'll be able to attract some people up here to make the trip to Lexington."

Gleason was an assistant at Tennessee-Chattanooga several years before joining rookie coach Dick Fick at Morehead. UT-Chattanooga is a member of the Southern Conference, which holds its post-season tourney in Asheville, N.C.

"The fans in Asheville are interested, and the tournament was very good for us," Gleason said. "It also added so much money to the economy."

Beebe said the marketing group will have the right of first refusal for future tournaments "provided it goes well and we want the same format of a neutral site."

"If another city made a bid, we would go to the group first and give them a chance to match the offer. But we anticipate a successful tournament in '92."

One hurdle for the OVC and the marketing group was Kentucky's regular-season finale against Tennessee on March 7, the day of the OVC semifinals.

UK Athletics Director C.M. Newton said the Tennessee game has been moved from 7:30 p.m. to 2 p.m.

"The Southeastern Conference will televise two wild-card games that day," Newton said. "Since there's a good possibility our game would be selected, we decided to move it."

Newton said UK isn't involved in sponsoring the tournament, but "we have attempted to cooperate with the OVC so they can work it out."

The OVC had considered a neutral site for several months. The midweek games were forcing players to miss class and were making fans take time off from work.

Louisville was host to an OVC delegation in May, but convention bureau officials told Beebe they were unable to hold the tournament in 1992. Lexington didn't receive an official visit from the league because of time constraints.

Jim Hatfield, a financial consultant with a Lexington brokerage, has served as a local contact for the OVC.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1991

Centre College enrollment ties 1990 mark

DANVILLE — Centre College opened this fall with 880 students — tying its second-highest enrollment ever. Opening enrollment last year was also 880, up from 853 in 1989.

Centre's freshman class of 253 — up 12 percent over last year — was chosen from an applicant pool that grew by 21 percent from 1990. The college also enrolled 11 transfer students.

The class includes 44 Kentucky Governor's Scholars and eight National Merit Scholars.

About 65 percent of the class is from Kentucky, with 24 other states and one foreign country also represented. Minority students make up 4.3 percent of the class.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1991

MOREHEAD — **Ben K. Patton Jr.**, 67, of 813 Wilson Avenue, a retired Morehead State University education professor, husband of Margaret DeRouen Patton, died yesterday at St. Claire Medical Center. Services 1 p.m. Saturday at Lane-Stucky Funeral Home. Visitation 7 to 9 p.m. today.

Pay gap big for college-educated black men

By Tim Bovee
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — College-educated white men earn nearly one-third a year more than black men with similar backgrounds, the Census Bureau said yesterday.

The study, conducted in 1989 and 1990, showed blacks lagging economically behind whites by almost every measure. Higher education moved blacks ahead of less-educated whites, but they still lacked the earning power of whites of equal education.

Black men 25 and older with four years or more of college on average earned \$31,380 in 1989. White men of equal education earned \$41,090.

The gap between black and white women age 25 and older was narrower. College-educated black women earned \$26,730; white women, \$27,440.

Among people 25 and older with four years of high school but no college, black men earned \$20,280; white men, \$26,510; black women, \$16,440; white women, \$16,910.

Ronald Walters, political science chairman at Howard University, said the study dealt "a devastating blow" to the idea that race is declining in significance in the United States.

"Race as a factor is growing, and racism accounts for, I would think, some of this," Walters said.

As college-educated blacks climb the corporate ladder, many at some point reach the "glass ceiling," an informal barrier to promotion.

Rather than rising, "they languish in jobs that are below their qualifications, or they are siphoned out of the company to a new entry into the black position of another firm," Walters said.

The census survey provided broad confirmation of Labor Department research that found widespread barriers to promotion of minorities and women in nine large corporations.

The Labor Department report, released in August, said much of the bias was unintentional, caused by practices like word-of-mouth recruiting, lack of access to management development and training and the failure of executives to foster advancement of minorities and women.

Other factors that lessened the value of a college education for blacks include:

- Urban residence. Jobs sought by college-educated blacks have moved from the cities where they live to the suburbs, where there are fewer blacks, Walters said.

- Type of company. Claudette Bennett, author of the census report, said college-educated blacks were more likely than whites to work in service industries, where salaries are low.

- Time with a company. Taynia Mann, a research demographer at

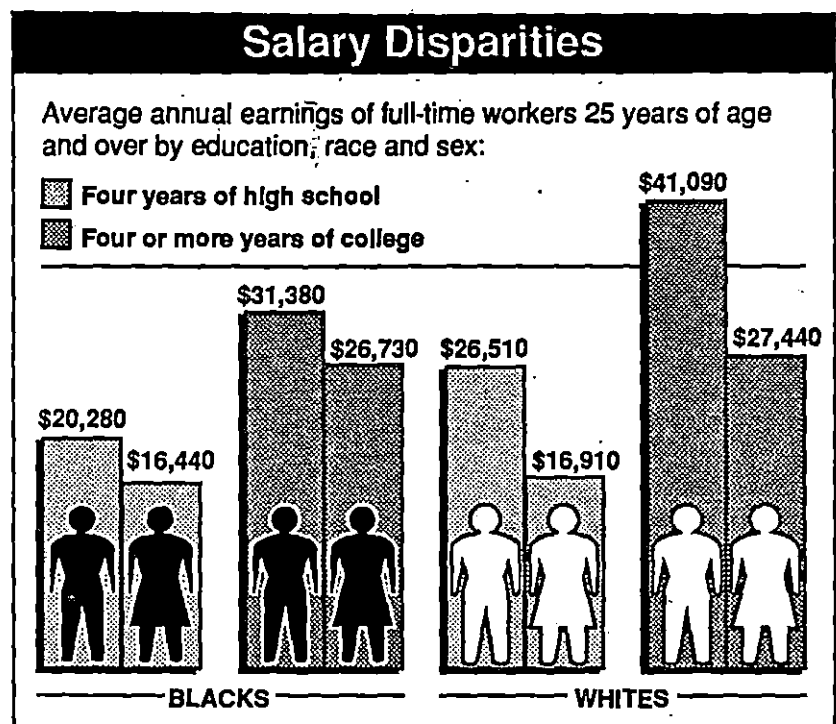
the Population Reference Bureau, a Washington research group, said college-educated blacks are relative newcomers to the labor market and so have had less time than whites to win promotion and higher pay.

Although the rewards of education were less for blacks than for whites, blacks were more likely to have four years of college in 1990 than 10 years earlier, the census study said. Last year, 16 percent of blacks ages 35 to 44 had completed at least four years of college compared with 8 percent in 1980.

In that age group, 80 percent of blacks had completed four years of high school in 1990 compared with 63 percent in 1980.

But fewer black men just out of high school had enrolled in college — 25 percent in 1988 compared with 26 percent in 1980. Black women were more likely to go to college: 31 percent of recent high-school graduates were enrolled in college in 1988 compared with 29 percent in 1980.

The Census Bureau study was based on interviews with 111,000 people in 1989 and 1990.



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

Associated Press

Indiana's educational gem

AN opinion survey recently revealed that most Louisvillians know little or nothing about Indiana University Southeast, although a few realized it was over there, somewhere, across the river.

Such ignorance might have been excusable a half-century ago, in the fall of 1941, when Indiana University established its Falls City Extension Center in high school classrooms in Jeffersonville and three other communities. There were 291 students that first year, a handful of faculty, all part-timers, and an almost invisible budget. The tiny campus, such as it was, had nowhere to go but up.

And that's the direction that IUS, the name of the institution since 1968, has been moving, steadily and at times dramatically. With 5,800 students, a generous array of academic programs, an astonishing growth rate, one new building under construction and yet another on the way, and an expansive campus in New Albany that has been its home since 1973, IUS should by all rights be familiar to anyone in the metro area who doesn't judge universities only by the profile of their basketball teams.

To be sure, most IUS students come from Clark and Floyd and nearby counties in Southern Indiana. But the university will increasingly be known by its alumni and its programs beyond those limited geographical boundaries. About 75 percent of the school's graduates stay in this area, and nearly 40 percent work in Kentucky. As a new MBA program gets under way next year and as a new arts and cultural center (for which the legislature this year approved \$5.7 million) takes shape, the university will make its presence felt even more emphatically.

One element that unfortunately

is not yet in place, but that could draw IUS more fully into the region's mainstream, is a reciprocal agreement with the University of Louisville to allow students from both states to pay in-state tuition rates at the two institutions. Such an arrangement has the potential to expand considerably the range of course offerings available to Hoosiers and Kentuckians and might even allow both universities to avoid some duplication. It doesn't make sense that high fees should deter students from taking advantage of learning opportunities only a few miles from their homes.

For various reasons, negotiations have failed so far to achieve that goal. The effort should continue. Even if an initial agreement applied only to a few courses on a pilot basis, any success at lowering the infamous "water curtain" would bring many benefits.

IUS's heady expansion over the past 50 years is due in part to the growing demand for higher education, heightened in recent years by the return of older students to the classroom, and to the shortage of educational opportunities in the most populous part of southeastern Indiana.

But without the help of some notable individuals, IUS might still deserve its anonymity. Floyd McMurray, for instance, nursed the institution through the trials and tribulations of its early years. The university matured under Chancellor Ed Crooks, who orchestrated the move to New Albany. His successor, Leon Rand, has succeeded in improving its financial standing.

What's next? At the very least in this anniversary year, IUS deserves to become, if not instantly a household name, at least familiar and ideally more accessible to the larger community.



The water tower at Indiana University Southeast.

Sept. 23, 1991

91A22-3-31-6

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1991

Community college foes, backers square off tonight

By Bill Estep
and Allen Blair

South-central Kentucky bureau

LONDON — The sign in front of the Burger King on Ky. 192 says a lot about what supporters hope and opponents fear in the controversy over a proposed community college in the London-Corbin area:

"If you build it, they will come," says the sign, inspired by the movie *Field of Dreams*.

Supporters of the community college say it would attract many students who otherwise could not or would not go to college. It also would boost the economy and help in job recruiting, they say.

Opponents say the community college would take students away from other colleges in the area, most of which are private, and that it would duplicate existing programs at unnecessary expense to taxpayers.

Tonight, both sides will get their say at a public hearing that will play a pivotal role in deciding whether the state Council on Higher Education will recommend building the two-year college in the area.

The council will conduct a hearing from 5:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the cafeteria at Laurel County High School to take public comments on the proposed community college.

The council will decide Nov. 4 whether to recommend to the 1992 General Assembly that it provide money to build the college, said council spokesman Norm Snyder.

The community college system is part of the University of Kentucky.

UK trustees voted last week to ask the state for \$12.5 million to build the community college, which would be the state's 15th.

However, the request might not have much chance next year.

State Rep. Joe Clarke, the House's budget chief, recently warned higher education officials that there would be no money for new programs next year because of the recession and a budget shortfall.

The issue has generated great interest in the area. Both those for the proposal and those against it have been working hard to get their troops to the meeting.

For instance, a six-county committee formed to support the college recently contacted more than 2,500 people by mail to lobby for the college, said Susie Bullock, a volunteer with the effort.

Marion Ogden, extended campus program director at Eastern Kentucky University, said some instructors at ECU's branch campus in Corbin will let out classes Monday so they and students can attend the hearing. Students at the school have been urged to attend the meeting.

Classes will be made up Oct. 14, when a holiday was scheduled, Ogden said.

The issue of a community college in the London-Corbin area has been brewing for two years. UK officials in late 1989 asked officials of Sue Bennett College, a private junior college in London that is associated with the United Methodist Church, to consider becoming a community college.

Sue Bennett trustees voted in October 1990 to merge with UK, but reversed that decision in January.

Opponents say the three private colleges in the area and ECU's Corbin campus can meet the higher education needs of the area. London and Corbin are in the area ECU is designated by the state to serve.

The private colleges are Sue Bennett; Union College in Barbourville, which also is private and associated with the United Methodist Church; and Cumberland College in Williamsburg, a private school associated with the Southern Baptist Convention.

Union and Cumberland, both about a half-hour's drive from London, are four-year liberal arts colleges.

ECU's branch campus in Corbin, which opened in May 1990, has more than 20 classrooms and more than 1,000 students enrolled, Ogden said.

ECU also has a branch campus in Manchester with 345 students, he said.

"We feel that it would really be an unnecessary duplication of monies and programs," ECU's Ogden said of the community college.

But Ben Carr, head of UK's community college system, said there is a need for a college in the London-Corbin area.

However, a study commissioned by the Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce concluded that all three independent colleges and ECU's Corbin center would lose students to the community college. Sue Bennett might have to close, the study said.

The opening of a community college would cost Whitley County merchants \$4.4 million in annual sales and a loss of 77 jobs, the study estimated.

"If there's additional positive economic impact there (in the London area) it's countered by negative impact here, and therefore we've got a problem," said Harold Rumble, president of the Williamsburg chamber. Williamsburg is in Whitley County.

Supporters of the community college think the college would serve as a "feeder" institution to other area schools.

"What we think is that a community college here is going to raise the awareness of the need for higher education and that more people will be attending college and then we think that will produce more people who are going to want to go and complete a four-year degree," Bullock said.

Cumberland College President Jim Taylor, however, said most community college students do not obtain four-year degrees.

Supporters cite the cost of education as a major reason the area needs a community college.

A full year's tuition and fees for a full-time student at a community college is \$680, Snyder said.

In comparison, a year's tuition and fees at Cumberland College is \$5,280, while the cost at ECU's branch campus in Corbin is \$1,440, said Snyder, quoting from a publication by the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority.

London businessman Ken James, a leader of the effort to get a community college built, said the lower cost of attending a community college would allow more people to go to college.

Officials of private colleges in the area say the cost of attending their schools is competitive because they give liberal financial aid.

But James said a community college would mean more opportunity for non-traditional students, such as older students, and for those who never thought of college as an option or a need.

London-Corbin area split on proposed community college

By KIRSTEN HAUKEBO
Staff Writer

LONDON, Ky. — With four colleges in the London-Corbin area, is one more needed?

That hotly debated question will be the subject of a public hearing tomorrow night before the state Council on Higher Education.

On one side of the issue are the business leaders and residents supporting a proposed University of Kentucky community college. The school would provide a two-year education at a lower cost than local private colleges and a branch campus of Eastern Kentucky University.

On the other side are EKU, the private colleges — Cumberland in Williamsburg, Sue Bennett in London and Union in Barbourville — and the businesses that depend on them and their students.

Last week, UK's board of trustees approved a proposed budget for the next two fiscal years that earmarks \$12.5 million for the project. There is not yet a proposed site for the campus, which would be the 15th in the community-college system.

The education council will consider testimony from tomorrow's hearing when it decides later this year whether to recommend the proposal to the legislature.

"We've been getting plenty of cards and letters," said council member Robert Vaughn of Middlesboro. "We'll be listening."

Even if the council backs the proposal, however, chances are slim that it would be approved in the 1992 legislature, said Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee. The money isn't there for expansion in higher education, he said.

"I wouldn't want to underestimate the University of Kentucky in the effort it will make, but unless there is a drastic turnaround in the economy, new programs such as . . . the London program are going to be real hard-pressed," he said.

The hearing is part of the groundwork that supporters must lay before the proposal can be considered — in this or future legislative sessions.

"It might not be in '92. It might be in '94," said Ben Carr, chancellor of the UK community-college system. "We think the support in the community is very strong."

Both sides seem determined to pack the hearing with supporters.

Last week, the 1,200 students at EKU's Tri-County Center in Corbin received letters urging them to attend the hearing. Buses would be waiting for them, the letters said.

"I think there's going to be good representation there, both from our site and from Manchester," an EKU branch campus with about 300 students, said the Corbin center's director, Paul Weaver, who sent the letters.

Meanwhile, Ken James, a London businessman who has led the battle for the community college, wrote to the editors of local papers urging supporters to attend.

The push to build a community college began in January after the Sue Bennett trustees rejected UK's overtures for a merger. A top United Methodist official ruled out the sale of the tiny two-year college.

The proposed community college would fall within the state-designated service area of EKU, which opened its Corbin campus only 1½ years ago. That campus offers undergraduate and graduate classes, and has developed programs in conjunction with area private colleges.

For example, last month EKU and Sue Bennett teamed up to offer a four-year law-enforcement degree on Sue Bennett's campus.

"Our major argument right now is that (a community college) would duplicate the services already in the area, and I think that would be an unconscionable use of taxpayer money," Weaver said.

While the area's college-attendance rate is lower than the state average, a new school still would drain existing ones, according to a study by the Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce.

The study, completed in July, found that Cumberland, a four-year Baptist-affiliated college, would lose the fewest students. Nearly half its students are from other states and would not be drawn to a community college. Even so, Whitley County could expect to lose 77 jobs and \$4.4 million in annual sales, the study said.

Sue Bennett would suffer the most because more of its students are local, the report said. "The already high enrollment rate of (Laurel) County, coupled with competition from EKU's Corbin Center and the proposed community college may well cause the closure" of Sue Bennett, it said.

On the other hand, supporters say a community college would benefit the local economy by making education affordable for more people, thus producing a better educated work force. UK estimates the college would serve 2,000 students within three years and create up to 100 jobs.

"We've got EKU, Union, Cumberland and others against us, but we've got a whole lot of people who are in favor of it," said Susie Bullcock, a former public information officer at Sue Bennett who is working to bring a community college to the area. "We expect a tough fight. We're not naive about that."

The hearing will be from 5:30 to 8 p.m. in the Laurel County High School cafeteria in London.

Community colleges see phenomenal growth

UK system takes futuristic approach

By Mike Emery
The Associated Press

LEXINGTON — Explosive enrollment growth at Kentucky's community colleges has followed development of school programs to find local solutions to stepped-up demand for better-educated workers.

Only 2,987 students enrolled at two campuses when the University of Kentucky

Community College System began in 1964. This fall, the system is projecting that a record 45,100 students have enrolled at 14 colleges and four off-campus sites.

"A lot of it has to do with the overall awareness of Kentuckians of the need for more education if they're going to work in the jobs of the future," said Ben W. Carr, chancellor of the community colleges.

"I think everybody is aware of what's coming down the road in the future here — most of the jobs worth having are going to require more than a high-school diploma."

Although it was born in the 1960s, the system's roots go back 43 years. From 1948 to 1962, UK operated extension centers at Covington, Cumberland, Fort Knox and Henderson and had taken responsibility of the municipally run Ashland Junior College.

The General Assembly, on recommendations by a special governor's commission, passed legislation in 1962 to establish a state network of community colleges within the UK structure.

Louisville (1968), Maysville (1968), Hazard (1968), Madisonville (1968), Paducah (1968) and Owensboro (1968).

And extended campuses have been established in Whitesburg, Middlesboro, Pikeville, Carrollton, Fort Knox, Fort Campbell, Whitley City and Swiss Colony near London.

In the past five years, enrollment increased 76.4 percent as the system broadened its legislature-mandated goals of offering career-oriented technical programs, pre-

baccalaureate education and adult continuing education.

"Community colleges are taking the classes out to where the people are," said Carr, who noted that Jefferson Community College offers courses at General Electric's Appliance Park and a Ford plant in Louisville, and a Madisonville has taken classes to the GE and York plants in Hopkins County.

MORE →

COMMUNITY COLLEGES GROWTH (Continued)

Last year a mobile training unit began offering courses in computer-aided drafting and design, computer numerical control and programmable logic control to automotive plants in Paducah, Madisonville and Hopkinsville, a refrigeration company in Hopkinsville and a heavy machinery operation in Maysville.

"We see ourselves becoming educational centers with all these partnerships we have going," said Carr, who attended Southeast in 1965 before transferring to Lexington campus. "We see our role as being a coordinator for the kinds of services that are available — as a catalyst to get things going."

True to name

The institutions are true to their name by having community residents serving on boards:

"We really are community colleges, and the credit programs and non-credit activities really reflect what that community needs," Carr said. "We're not standardized. We have different programs at every college. Some are unique to the entire state at some colleges."

For example, Madisonville, Paducah and Hazard offer programs in allied health, Jefferson has urban studies, Southeast has mining and Ashland provides computer technology.

In Whitesburg, residents raised \$500,000 to purchase an empty Coca Cola plant to house classes conducted by Southeast Community College.

"It's unlike anything I've been around in higher education," said W. Bruce Ayers, president of Cumberland-based Southeast campus. "I think it shows the interest of the community in higher education and in helping themselves."

About 500 students attend classes this semester in the 14,500-square foot facility that it affectionately called "The Coke University" by town residents.

"Everyone is proud of it," said Penny Ritter, a former teacher and member of the non-profit Whitesburg Education Foundation that purchased the two-story building made of creek rock.

She believes the campus offers a special opportunity for single mothers to return to school and finish their education.

Among the programs offered at Whitesburg are mining technology and banking.

"Even if you go to the mines, you need an associate degree," said Ayers, whose college offers 13 mine-training programs. "Miners who re-

main here have to be highly skilled technicians. Mining will always been part of the answer in eastern Kentucky. The college needs to be training and working with those people." Hazard Community College has been designated as a Center of Excellence in the legislature's rural health initiative to improve health care in eastern Kentucky. It will provide the first two years of four-year programs in medical technology, physical therapy and nursing. "I think we're a fairly critical player in that," said Hughes. "We've been a partner with the (UK) Medical Center from day one. It's something desperately needed in our region."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Friday, September 20, 1991

IN OUR VIEW

A promotion

Newberry's new position gives ACC stronger voice on Lexington campus

The promotion of Ashland Community College President Anthony Newberry could be a plus for the local community college in addition to being a tremendous career advancement for Newberry. It places in the higher echelons of the University of Kentucky Community College System someone who is intimately familiar with the needs of ACC.

The UK Board of Trustees Tuesday named Newberry vice chancellor of academic affairs for the community college system, effective Nov. 1.

Newberry's promotion is not surprising. During his four years as ACC president, enrollment has increased from 1,990 to more than 3,200 and 30 teachers have been added to the faculty. This fall saw the completion of a much-needed \$4.3 million learning-resource center. The college also has announced plans to offer classes in the former Ashland Oil Inc. headquarters at 14th Street and Winchester Avenue.

Newberry and former ACC Director Robert Goodpaster, now director of Morehead State University's Ashland Center, have worked closely together in developing a cooperative spirit between ACC and Morehead State. As a result, by taking lower-level courses at ACC and upper-



Anthony Newberry

level courses at MSU's Ashland Center, it is possible to earn four-year degrees in limited academic fields without ever leaving this community.

Newberry will continue to split his time between ACC and UK's Lexington campus until a new president is appointed, a process that should take about eight months. Just as Newberry was able to build on the achievements of Goodpaster, the next president will be able to build on Newberry's many accomplishments.

In one way, Newberry's promotion is a loss for this community. But in another sense, it places on the UK campus someone who knows ACC's needs and can be a strong advocate for the further growth of the local campus.

Wethington weathers year of turmoil

Skeptics give president credit, predict tougher challenges ahead

By Virginia Anderson
and Eric Gregory

Herald-Examiner staff writers

It has taken three weeks to get an interview with Charles Wethington, the 10th president of the University of Kentucky, but when the time comes, he acts as if he has plenty of time.

He is polite but not syrupy sweet. He's friendly, but he does not slap your back. He is poised but not polished to a shine. He looks at you straight on with his Kentucky blue eyes and he calls you by name.

He does have a way with people. Maybe it is not cosmopolitan. Maybe it is not Eastern academic establishment. Maybe it is Kentucky-ish. And maybe it is OK.

At least that's what many people on campus are saying about the UK president as he finishes his first official year in office. The man who came into office amid a storm of skepticism and turmoil has not wrecked the ship, and in fact, many credit him with calming some treacherous seas.

"I think the university has moved very smoothly in the year that he has been president," said Raymond Betts, a professor of history and a trustee who voted against hiring Wethington.

"I think the quality of an alert president is recognition of what is important — the willingness to give it immediate and full support. He's always been immediately accessible to me."

Still, some criticize Wethington because he has not been highly visible on or off the campus. He is not out and about enough, they said.

"I don't think he has to go out and walk his dog at night and talk to folks, but I do think that he needs to find other ways to reassure people that he sees what they're doing, he appreciates it and he wants them to do more," said Carolyn Bratt, a law professor and a UK trustee who also voted against him a year ago.

What the record shows

Wethington officially has been president of UK for one year. Before that, he was interim president for nine months.

During that time, faculty and staff members received pay raises of 10 percent each year.

The college this year announced that 48 Merit Scholars entered the university, more than in any other freshman class.

The university announced this fall that it had record minority enrollment and had added 10 new black faculty members. The number of black freshmen is about one-third higher than it was a year ago.

UK allocated \$2.5 million for the 1991-92 budget for women's and minority issues.

Wethington promoted Juanita Fleming, a black woman and former professor in the college of nursing, to special assistant for academic affairs. He hired Linda "Lee" Magid, another woman, as vice president for research and graduate studies.

And he has made building a new central library the top priority for the Lexington campus. Wethington cites these as accomplishments, but he said he was most pleased about the pay raises.

"Everything else aside," Wethington said, "that's been the most important."

Many UK faculty members agreed.

"I think he's done a great job," said Hans Gesund, a professor in the College of Engineering. Gesund was one of the first people to endorse Wethington for president. "He sure got the campus big pay raises two years in a row. You can't beat that."

Wethington said it was important to get faculty and staff salaries back to a competitive level.

He admitted that he was not responsible for getting the money, appropriated by the legislature. But he said he was responsible, in part, for deciding how to spend it.

"Having some dollars on the table allowed me to make some changes," he said. He gave credit to the governor and the General Assembly for approving a tax increase in 1990 that gave more money to education. It was his job, he said, to make sure that the extra money went for raises.

"It would have been a somewhat hollow victory," he said, had faculty and staff not benefited.

Overcoming skepticism

It looked from the start as if Wethington's toughest job at UK would be to win the confidence of the faculty, many of whom had opposed him.

The University Senate, made up of Lexington-based professors and students, condemned the selection process as "fundamentally flawed."

That was because Wethington had an inside edge for the job since he served as interim president.

Even when he was named interim president in late 1989, there was controversy. Wethington is a long-time friend of Gov. Wallace Wilkinson. Many professors blamed Wilkinson for the departure of former president David Roselle, who had been popular among faculty members. Roselle took a job as president of the University of Delaware.

When it came time for the board of trustees to vote on Wethington's presidency in 1990, he was approved 17-3.

He called at that time for unity. He said last week that he was proud of the university for putting the past behind and for pulling together.

"That truly has been done," he said. "I have a renewed sense of pride in this university."

Even some professors who had argued that the selection process was flawed said they agreed.

Bratt, the law professor, said she applauded the pay raises. But she said she was concerned about Wethington's running UK during times of budgetary constraints. And she said she was not sure the wounds of the selection process had healed.

"Now the test of real leadership is, what he can accomplish in slim times," Bratt said. "That's what's coming. Economically here in the state, we are heading into some difficult times. ... How good is Charles going to be under those circumstances? We'll have to wait and see."

Bratt said she was not convinced that the dark cloud that hung over the selection process had vanished.

"I think that Charles is going to have to struggle for a long period of

time to overcome the faculty's concern about how the process came about that ended up with him being the president," she said.

Other professors said they thought Wethington was winning professors over.

"My own view has changed," said Ernest Yarnella, a professor of political science. "He has shown some qualities of administration that have compensated for (the lack of) a teaching and research background. His commitment to the human betterment of Kentuckians is clear."

Karl Raitz, a professor of geography, said he, too, was impressed.

"I didn't know him at all before the search, but I've interacted with him several times. He seems to be an excellent manager who considers very broad perspectives when it comes to problem-solving."

Bratt said she thought Wethington needed to work less behind-the-scenes and to increase his visibility. She said she had heard students complain about his low profile, too.

Many students at UK said they did not know Wethington or did not have an opinion on him.

"I'm not counting him out yet, but he's got to prove himself," said Martin Bowling, a senior from Versailles majoring in political science.

"If I knew who he was, I would tell you what I think," said Damon Scharfenberger, a freshman from Louisville.

Wethington said he had heard that people criticized him for not being visible. And he said he would try to change that.

"I am concerned about any legitimate concern," he said. "I'll simply work harder to try to be more visible."

But he said he did not think the best way to get to know students was to turn his office over to students for a day, something that won raves for Roselle.

As for mingling with faculty members, Wethington said he

thought he faced more pressing matters when he first was named president than dropping in unannounced on professors, something else Roselle did.

"It was so important to this university that we get back to the level of our benchmarks," he said, referring to salaries at comparable universities in other states.

One of Wethington's strong points, people have said, is that he works well with legislators, pleading UK's case and trying tirelessly to get the money he thinks UK needs.

He said there was "absolutely no question" that a key job of the UK president was to bring in money for the university. To that end, he said, it is crucial that he be well acquainted with and be on a first-name basis with legislators. And the governor.

Wethington and Wallace Wilkinson both grew up in Casey County. But Wilkinson does not try to make decisions for him and "by no means" do they talk every day, Wethington said.

In terms of working with the governor and the legislature, he said he tries to give them information that will help them make decisions favorable to UK.

"I'm absolutely convinced that this institution, next to state government, has got to be a positive influence for economic development in this state," he said. To that end, he said, he tries to seek the money necessary for UK to move ahead.

Sometimes people think UK asks too much.

"From our perspective, we would like to see the University of Kentucky take more of a leadership in cooperation and working in a cooperative leadership spirit with the rest of the universities," said Gary Cox, executive director of the Council on Higher Education.

MORE →

Berea heads list of best choices in Southern colleges

Staff, wire report

If you want to go to college, Berea College could be your "best buy," said U.S. News and World Report.

In its 1992 guide, "America's Best Colleges" available Sept. 30, the magazine ranked the college as the best choice among regional colleges and universities in the South.

Berea was also ranked first in the magazine's list last year.

Ranking behind Berea this year were the University of Alabama at Huntsville and the University of North Carolina at Asheville.

Berea is an independent private college that admits only students with financial needs.

The college charges no tuition and provides students with a way to earn money to meet living expenses through its on-campus labor program.

Among regional universities in the South, Berea shared third place with Stetson University in Florida. Wake Forest University in North Carolina is first in the category and the University of Richmond in Virginia is second.

Centre College leads the list of "up-and-coming" national liberal arts schools in the magazine's rankings.

The magazine says "up-and-comers" are those institutions which are judged by their peers to be advancing most rapidly based on recent educational innovations and improvements.

The top five schools most often named by liberal arts presidents and deans as "up-and-comers" in the 1992 U.S. News survey were Centre, Macalester College in Minnesota, Connecticut College, Rhodes College in Tennessee and Drew University in New Jersey.

Centre College was founded in 1819 and is a private school with 900 students.

College rankings

Here are the leaders in three categories in the 1992 version of "America's Best Colleges."

Best buys

1. Berea College
2. University of Alabama at Huntsville
3. University of North Carolina at Asheville

South region

1. Wake Forest University
2. University of Richmond
3. tie: Berea College and Stetson University

Up-and-comers

1. Centre College
2. Macalester College
3. Connecticut College
4. Rhodes College
5. Drew University

Transylvania University

Transylvania University is among 101 colleges and universities to be included in *The 1992 Guide to 101 of the Best Values in America's Colleges and Universities*.

The book is being published by the Center for Studies in College Enrollment and Tuition Issues, in Bridgewater, Mass. The center collects data on several thousand colleges and universities and publishes a newsletter on trends in college admissions and costs.

The book commends "Transylvania's close-knit and friendly atmosphere" and describes the university as a "fine small liberal arts college in one of the South's most attractive cities."

Even so, Cox said he thought Wethington's first year had been good.

"He seems to have made real progress," Cox said.

Wethington's goal for UK is for it to be one of the top public universities in the country.

"I don't think that's inconsistent with being the premier institution in the commonwealth," he said.

To that end, he wants to see the new library become a reality. He stressed the importance of agricultural and medical research. Improving teaching and advising are crucial, he said.

Wethington said he did not spend time worrying about his perception or legacy to the university.

"I'm comfortable with results," he said. "I do think what I do best is provide good leadership. It is not my goal to be perceived in a certain way. I think I'll be judged fairly."

Wethington said he thought his commitment to Kentucky would help him realize his goals for UK.

"I'm committed to the state; it's not any more complex than that."

Herald-Leader staff writers Kyle Foster, Jonathan Miller, Tonja Wilt and Nick Comer contributed to this article.

Berea College reports enrollment of 1,589

BEREA — Berea College has announced its fall enrollment figures and reports that 1,589 students are attending the school. The total includes 1,550 full-time students, an increase over last year's enrollment, and 39 part-time students.

Last year's fall registration of 1,535 included 1,467 full-time and 48 part-time students.

Knight Foundation donates \$50,000 to scholarship fund for poor students

Herald-Leader staff report

The Knight Foundation board of directors has approved a grant of \$50,000 for the John S. Carroll Endowment at Alice Lloyd College, pushing the total raised to more than \$100,000.

The endowment, named for a former editor of the Lexington Herald-Leader, pays for annual scholarships to poor students from Kentucky's 5th and 7th congressional districts.

It was set up in May by 10 Herald-Leader reporters who donated their \$25,000 prize from the Selden Ring Award and \$1,500 from the Benjamin Fine Award.

They were recognized for their work on the series "Cheating Our Children."

Alice Lloyd College, in Pippa Passes, has committed to matching the \$25,000 from the Selden Ring Award.

The Knight Foundation, established in 1950 by John S. and James L. Knight, is one of the nation's largest private foundations. It is wholly separate from and independent of Knight-Ridder Inc., which owns the Herald-Leader, but supports causes and organizations in communities where Knight-Ridder has newspapers.

Sept. 24, 1991

91A22-3-31-5

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1991

450 turn out to explain stances on London community college plan

By Bill Estep
and Allen Blair

South-central Kentucky bureau

LONDON — Supporters and opponents of a proposed community college in the London-Corbin area pleaded their cases before 10 members of the state Council on Higher education last night.

Supporters described how the college would help in economic development and provide low-cost access to education, allowing more people to go to college, especially non-traditional students.

But officials from Eastern Kentucky University, which has a branch campus in Corbin with 1,100 students, and from three independent colleges in the area said the community college would duplicate programs already in place at unnecessary expense to taxpayers.

The council will consider the comments in deciding Nov. 4 whether to recommend to the 1992 General Assembly that it provide money for the proposed college.

"I think it's going to be tough" to decide the issue, said council member Robert Vaughn of Middlesboro.

Legislators have said that the state will have no money for new higher-education programs next year.

The London-Corbin area college would be the state's 15th community college and would primarily serve Laurel, Clay, Whitley and Knox counties.

The meeting drew an overflow crowd of more than 450 people to the cafeteria of Laurel County High School.

Several business officials from Laurel County told the council that having a community college in the area would help better train workers and aid in economic development.

Wayne McAfee, president of Appalachian Computer Services, said a community college could offer classes to help his workers adjust to rapid changes in the industry.

"We need a community college to help us be competitive in that marketplace," he said.

Several people also said that the lower cost of attending a community college would enable more people to go to college.

At \$340 a semester, community-college tuition is less than half that

of EKV and five or six times lower than the three independent colleges in the area — Sue Bennett in London, Union in Barbourville and Cumberland in Williamsburg.

In questioning Joe McKnight, school superintendent in Laurel County, about his support for the community college, council member Terry McBrayer said he thought tuition should be the same at EKV's Corbin campus as at a community college.

Cathy York, a senior at Laurel County High School, said many students in the area had no hope of attending college because of the cost.

"With the community college, this will change," she said.

Ben Carr, chancellor of the UK community college system, said population, the rate of students going to college and other factors showed a strong need for a community college in the area.

However, EKV President Hanly Funderburk and several others said a community college would duplicate the work that EKV and the independent colleges are doing.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1991

KSU regents panel begins probe of university's administration

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A board of regents committee began examining the administration of the troubled Kentucky State University yesterday.

The four-person committee selected about 20 faculty members and staff employees for interviews, said regent Barbara Curry, chairwoman of the board's Committee on Personnel Effectiveness.

The interviews were being conducted at a Frankfort law office instead of on campus. Curry and others said the process would take at least two days.

The board, which had not previously worked in committees, opted earlier this month to form one to handle personnel matters. The board was at an impasse with KSU President John Wolfe Jr., twice refusing to approve Wolfe's slate of administrative appointees.

Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, who is the regents' chairman and be-

came the focal point of the standoff with Wolfe, met first with the committee. Nunn said he handed over a stack of documents and insisted he had "no role in the committee."

Curry said some of Nunn's information was "certainly significant and new," but she would not elaborate. "There were things that were presented today that the full personnel committee probably had not heard before," Curry said.

University employees interviewed on the first day were: Reginald Thomas, the university's general counsel; Ken Miller, its chief fundraiser; physical-plant manager Clayton Farmer; bookstore manager Robert Ferguson; controller Paul Glaser; Professor Leola Travis, a former faculty regent; and Mary Smith, a special assistant to Wolfe who was interim president between Wolfe and his predecessor, Raymond Burse.

Most declined to comment. Farmer characterized his interview as "general talk about the university"

and how the physical-plant operation had changed from Burse to Smith to Wolfe.

Ferguson, the bookstore manager, said he was asked only elementary questions about staffing and his ideas for improved operation.

A dispute between Wolfe and Nunn made headlines in August, with the president saying Nunn was pressuring him to get rid of several top aides, including Thomas, the university's staff lawyer. Nunn said he never told Wolfe whom to fire or hire.

The names of Thomas and another of the aides, campus accreditation director MacArthur Darby, reportedly were dropped from Wolfe's latest administrative slate.

Curry said the personnel committee "very definitely" would have a recommendation on the employees by the full board's next meeting, in October. It is unfair to the 34 people on Wolfe's slate to keep them in limbo about their jobs, Curry said.

—A service of the Office of Media Relations—

EKU could meet demand and cost less, report says

By Bill Estep
South-central Kentucky bureau

LONDON — Eastern Kentucky University could meet the demand for more public higher education in the London-Corbin area at a far lower cost than building a new University of Kentucky community college, according to a report requested by the Council on Higher Education.

The report, to be released publicly today, concludes that there is a need for many more public higher education courses in the area.

But the report also says: "With encouragement and a short-term infusion of additional funding, it should not be particularly difficult for EKV to develop a 'complete' community-college program for the area."

The study also found that letting either UK or EKV develop a community college would hurt enrollment at the three independent colleges in the area — Union in Barbourville, Cumberland in Williamsburg and Sue Bennett, a junior college in London.

The study conducted by the council's staff will play a key role in the decision by council members on whether to recommend to the 1992 General Assembly that it provide money to build a new UK community college in the London-Corbin area.

The study listed five options for expanding public higher-education

offerings in the area but did not recommend any one.

- Encouraging, without new spending, the continued development of higher-education courses under way in the area.

EKV opened a branch campus in Corbin in 1990 that now has about 1,100 students, and it also has a center in Clay County. Somerset Community College also offers classes in Laurel County.

This option would be the least expensive but would also expand college offerings more slowly than the needs and demand seem to justify. It also would mean some duplication, the study found.

- Requesting new funding to rapidly expand EKV's course offerings in Corbin and Manchester.

The council's study estimated that for \$500,000, EKV could quickly begin offering four-year degrees in Corbin and Manchester and expand its public-service work, such as classes for business and industry.

EKV doesn't offer two-year degrees in several areas that community colleges do, but it could develop them, the report said.

The study estimates that a community college in the area would quickly attract 2,000 to 2,500 students.

EKV now leases 20,000 square feet of space for its 1,100 students in Corbin, but if it had to build a "no-frills" classroom building to

'With encouragement and a short-term infusion of additional funding, it should not be particularly difficult for EKV to develop a "complete" community-college program for the area.'

— Report for Council on Higher Education

handle twice that many, it could do so for \$6 million, the study estimated.

Building a full-service community college would cost \$12.5 million to \$18 million, the study estimated.

- Requesting money for a new UK community college.

Some local leaders think the community college would aid economic development in the area more than an expanded EKV campus in Corbin. Community colleges traditionally offer training programs geared to the needs of local businesses, and a community college can respond quickly to needs for classes.

A community college would have the potential for higher enrollment than any other alternative, in part because it costs much less to attend, the study said.

The cost of tuition for a semester at each of the schools, the study said, is: Union, \$2,795; Cumberland, \$2,640; Sue Bennett, \$1,985; EKV, \$720; and a community college, \$340.

"The cost of attending independent institutions in the area is

prohibitive for many potential students," the report said.

Officials at the independent colleges have said they give liberal financial aid, cutting the amount their students have to pay.

The study recognized that, but said that financial aid did not eliminate the gap between costs at the independent schools and a community college.

In addition, the study said, part-time students don't get as much financial aid as full-time students, which discourages them from going to the independent colleges.

Supporters of the proposed UK community college say its lower costs would allow many more people to go to college, especially non-traditional students who want to go part time.

- Developing a way to make area independent colleges more affordable, perhaps through state tuition supplements.

There are questions about whether such a plan would be constitutional, and if the state had to offer such a program to students around the state, it would cost more, than building a new college, the

study found.

- Considering developing a new, combined college and vocational-education campus in the area.

The study shows there is a thirst for more public higher education in the area, and that the demand probably will keep growing.

The number of area high school graduates going to college jumped from 39 percent in the mid-1980s to 51 percent in 1991. The increase coincided with expanded course offerings in the area from EKV and Somerset Community College.

Several factors indicate the area could support a community college, whether it belonged to UK or EKV.

The population of the area grew by 2.29 percent from 1980 to 1990, far outpacing the 0.67 percent for the whole state.

The six counties the new community college would serve — Laurel, Knox, Whitley, Clay, Rockcastle and Jackson — had a population of 137,098 in 1990.

The study used only a third of the total population of Jackson and Rockcastle counties in computing that figure because the two are not considered the primary area for the proposed community college.

Excluding the UK community colleges in Lexington and Louisville, the average UK community college in 1990 served an area population of 131,302.

In addition, the economy of the

area is sound and improving, meaning the area probably will continue to grow, the study found.

If the state built a UK community college in the London-Corbin area, EKV's Corbin center would lose virtually all its freshmen and sophomores to the new school, the study found.

Most of the classes now offered at the Corbin campus are for lower-division students — freshmen and sophomores.

Cumberland estimated it would lose 300 students to a new community college, while Union estimated it would lose 200.

There was no estimate given for Sue Bennett, although a separate study commissioned by the Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce said Sue Bennett would lose so many students to the community college that it might have to close.

Assignment: Miss America

Morehead man turning dream duty into chronicle

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MONDAY PROFILE

MOREHEAD — For 13 of the past 17 years, Morehead's Jim Morton has gotten to do what just about every red-blooded American male would give his eye teeth for: hang out with Miss America.

Morton, assistant financial aid director at Morehead State University, just returned from the 1991 pageant in Atlantic City, where as a member of the press corps and the Kentucky delegation he got another up-close look at the competition to pick the most beautiful girl in America.

To put to rest the obvious question to a 41-year-old bachelor attending such a competition — no, Morton has not been brazen enough to ask any of the contestants for a date.

"Other than taking pictures and going up and saying, 'Hi, how are you,' that's about it," says Morton, staff director of the Miss MSU pageant and state field director for the Miss Kentucky pageant.

"In Atlantic City, there's a hostess with each girl at all times, so the girl is well protected."

A Mt. Sterling native, Morton has been a regular at the national pageant since 1975, when he became a member of the state's delegation after doing volunteer work for the Miss Kentucky and Miss MSU contests.

In 1984, he obtained press credentials. Since then he has covered and photographed the competition as a freelancer for newspapers.

Morton's work as advisor to the Miss MSU pageant draws praise from those with whom he's worked.

Janet Ferguson, the pageant's student director last year, said Morton's hands-off approach to the pageant, which is put on by students, makes the year-long preparation a real learning experience.

"He lets us do it," Ferguson said. "I think his philosophy is if we do it, we'll learn better."

Morton's attitude is almost prudish about the competition. He says it wouldn't bother him if the swimsuit competition were banned.

Last year, his request to hold the Miss MSU swimsuit competition in private, like the interview segment, was soundly rejected by national pageant officials.

Libbi Taylor, executive director of the Miss Kentucky pageant, said Morton is "dedicated to the system and he's a hardworking individual. ... He's very committed and very professional."

Morton says he "firmly believes in the program" as a way for young women to develop and mature. Most of the contestants are goal-oriented go-getters who have career aspirations beyond the traditionally female fields, he said.

"I know it's hard for a lot of people to believe, but so many of the girls that enter this program are doing it strictly for the scholarship," he said. "They want the money so they can go on to school."

But he acknowledges that the competition is not perfect. For one, it's too autocratic — contestants often feel beholden to ranking officials in the organization.

For another, there's the image that it costs a lot, that contestants have to spend big bucks on the right gown to win. And Morton says, some women stay away because of that.

Still, the quality of the Miss America pageant has kept Morton's support for the program strong.

But as beauty pageants go, good quality is the exception to the rule, he admits.

"Unfortunately, there's probably 10 bad pageant programs for every good one," he says. "And there are a lot of them that are out there to make money and make money alone."

Morton looks askance at beauty pageants for babies and small children. They're for the parents, not the children, he says. In fact, he refuses to judge pageants in which the contestants aren't old enough to decide for themselves whether they want to be involved.

Morton has met several of the Miss Americas since he became involved in the pageant.

His first? Shirley Cothran, from Texas, in 1975.

His favorite? Dorothy Benham, from Minnesota, 1977. She was a swimsuit and talent winner, Morton says, but to cap it off, when she came to Morehead for the Miss MSU pageant, the first place she wanted to go in town was McDonald's.

This year's pageant offered a different kind of excitement. Donald Trump, with Marla Maples on his arm, was there. Morton even got a picture of the famous couple posing near the pressroom.

And while Miss Kentucky didn't win, she did bring more suitcases than anyone — 28.

"Her traveling companion didn't like it because she's the one that had to keep up with all of the luggage," Morton says. "When you have to tip those union guys in Atlantic City a dollar for about every bag you have, it can get pretty expensive. I wish she had received some other kind of recognition."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1991

Kentucky colleges listed with best

Three Kentucky universities have been ranked among the best in the world in an annual survey prepared by U.S. News and World Report.

Transylvania University in Lexington ranked fourth among Southern regional liberal arts colleges. It was Transylvania's fourth consecutive top-five ranking.

Centre College in Danville led the list of "up-and-coming" national liberal arts colleges. Centre is a highly selective, private school.

Berea College, making the list for the third straight year, was ranked third among regional colleges and universities in the South.

Criteria for the rankings include academic reputation, student selectivity, ACT and SAT scores, faculty resources, financial resources and student satisfaction.

Sept. 25, 1991

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91A22-3-31-4

MSU Clip Sheet

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1991

Renovation of KSU president's home probed

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The chairman of the Kentucky State University board of regents has requested a special audit of all costs above a \$52,416 state contract for the renovation and redecoration of KSU President John Wolfe Jr.'s campus home.

Former Gov. Louie B. Nunn said he took the action at the request of a special regents committee that concluded two days of hearings on campus personnel matters yesterday. He said he was given a draft of a letter seeking the audit after he testified before the committee Monday. "I was asked to sign it as chairman of the board if it met with my approval, and I did" sign it, Nunn said.

The audit, to be conducted by Arthur Andersen & Co., is to be completed no later than Oct. 1, and the results are to be forwarded to the board.

The amount paid for work on the home reportedly exceeded the state contract by at least \$20,000.

Nunn acknowledged that he turned over some documents to the committee Monday that appeared to show that the cost of refurbishing Hillcrest, the president's home, exceeded the state-ap-

proved contract. He said he assumed the letter seeking the audit was prepared after the panel received additional documents from other KSU officials.

The letter directing the audit was sent to John Roeder, managing partner of Andersen's Louisville office. It calls for a review of all Hillcrest expenditures, regardless of source, a list of all KSU employees assigned to the project, and expenditures for such equipment as telephones, computers or any other personal items purchased for use at the president's home. It also said the audit should report any purchases that did not comply with proper procedures.

Nunn said he got the documents that he gave the committee from KSU officials "who had the records in their possession. I asked for them as chairman of the board, and they said I was entitled to them." He would not identify those who gave him the records.

Asked specifically if he believed the Hillcrest costs exceeded the \$52,416 state contract, Nunn said, "Yes, but that is still to be determined by the committee and the auditor."

Regents Vice Chairman Barbara Curry, head of the committee that concluded its hearing yesterday, acknowledged that her panel had received some records on the Hillcrest renovation. But she declined to say whether, or by how much, the state contract was exceeded.

"I'm not at liberty to talk about that. That's for the full board to decide, and it's up to the auditor," she said. "Otherwise, there's no reason for us to employ the auditor."

Wolfe could not be reached for comment late yesterday, but he said through university spokeswoman Jayna Oakley that he had not seen Nunn's letter seeking the audit. "He said he would be glad to comment once he saw it," Oakley said.

Nunn said that at its last regular meeting, on Sept. 16, the full board authorized the use of an auditor to aid Curry's committee.

Nunn met briefly with two members of the Andersen firm yesterday afternoon. He said Curry's panel asked him to explain some of the documents the committee had received to the auditors. "They are trying to authenticate the records given to them," he said.

The requested audit is the latest wrinkle in a several-week controversy between the KSU board and

Wolfe, who has been the school's president since mid-1990.

Three regents announced in late August that they would resign, saying they couldn't support Wolfe's recommendation for appointment or reappointment of top-level campus administrators. Two of them later returned to the board, but the impasse on Wolfe's recommendations remained unsettled after the Sept. 16 meeting.

The four-person personnel committee, which was hailed by Wolfe, was then named in an effort to resolve the dispute.

Wolfe said last month that Nunn had "hammered away" at him to get rid of three black officials who were holdovers of the administration of Raymond Burse, Wolfe's predecessor. They were Charles Lambert, vice president for university relations, MacArthur Darby, head of institutional accreditation, and Reginald Thomas, university counsel. Nunn denied pressuring Wolfe on personnel matters.

Earlier this month, in an apparent attempt to resolve the personnel impasse, Wolfe dropped Darby and Thomas from his list of officials recommended for reappointment. But also deleted from the list were three white administrators — Ken Miller, the school's chief fund-raiser, Clayton Farmer, the physical-plant manager, and Ralph Pardue, the purchasing director.

Thomas, Miller, Farmer and Pardue were among those testifying before the personnel committee in the past two days.

Renovation costs for the president's house provoked a minor flap last December when board members learned through a Frankfort State Journal story that the price tag was more than \$54,000. At that time, Nunn acknowledged that the regents had informally approved improvements to the two-story, colonial-style house, but he added that board members were unaware of the cost or of the personal-services contract Wolfe had signed with Cope Interiors of Frankfort.

Nunn said he saw nothing wrong with the work, but he added that he was disappointed that the regents had not been informed of the cost earlier.

He said yesterday that the board had never been informed that costs might exceed the \$52,000 amount.

Curry, chairman of the personnel committee, said she didn't know when her panel would complete its written report.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1991

KSU board chief requests audit of president's decorating costs

Staff, wire reports

FRANKFORT — The chairman of Kentucky State University's governing board has asked for an audit of spending on furnishings and equipment for the president's house.

The chairman, former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, said in a letter that spending went beyond a much-publicized \$52,416 contract with a Frankfort interior decorator.

Nunn's letter, dated Monday, was directed to Arthur Andersen & Co., a certified public accounting firm under contract with the university. Nunn met yesterday with two Arthur Andersen auditors, who were given records for inspection.

Nunn's letter requested assignment of a special auditor to examine "expenditures, regardless of the source, on all improvements" to Hillcrest Place, the official residence of university President John T. Wolfe Jr.

Renovation of the president's residence was an issue last year, when the board of regents learned Wolfe had signed a contract with a Frankfort decorator, Cope Interiors. Eyebrows were raised at the \$52,416 cost, though it was generally agreed that Hillcrest Place, vacant for 18 months when Wolfe arrived, was in disrepair.

Wolfe could not be reached for comment

Too bad UK immune to antitrust laws

By Bruce K. Johnson
and Harry Landreth

A giant firm eyes a new market, proposes a merger with a small firm already in the area, and is spurned. Soon after, it announces plans to build its own facilities and charge a price far below its costs, threatening the small firm with bankruptcy.

Such is the classic scenario of predatory pricing, an antitrust crime made famous in the case against John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil 80 years ago.

It also describes the University of Kentucky's plan to open a community college in London, in direct competition with Sue Bennett, a private junior college founded in 1896. But while predatory pricing led the federal government to prosecute Standard Oil, UK's action is perfectly legal. Why?

For no good reason, really. UK escapes prosecution simply because, as a state agency, it is exempt from the antitrust laws. Yet, the economic damage its unfairly priced community college will wreak is exactly what the antitrust laws are designed to prevent.

No one denies Kentucky's need for more and better education, par-

ticularly in its southeastern corner. But building a London community college is a wasteful solution.

Taxpayers will be asked to pay for the building, staffing, and maintenance of a new campus in an area that already has two private, four-year colleges, Union and Cumberland, in addition to Sue Bennett.

The new campus would take students from each of them, Sue Bennett especially, not because it provides a better education, not because it is more efficient, and not because it is any more responsive to community needs. It would take them simply because, through its access to state coffers, it can charge a lower tuition, one far below the true cost of educating the students.

Yes, compared to the status quo, more people will attend college. The average educational level of southeastern Kentucky will rise, the productivity of its labor force will grow, and the average income in the area will probably go up.

But the state could make all these things happen, at less cost to taxpayers, if it simply gave grants to students to spend on tuition at Sue Bennett, Union and Cumberland.

There would be no wasteful

replication of campuses. Students could choose the best college for their needs, and the competition among the campuses for new students would spur both innovation and efficiency.

Predatory pricing, the deliberate charging of a price below cost to destroy competition, is a wasteful, inefficient use of resources. Because it is an expensive and risky way to monopolize a market, however, private firms do not use it as often as popularly imagined.

State agencies such as UK need never consider the risk and expense of predatory pricing so long as the taxpayers stand behind them.

The University of Kentucky can try to monopolize any market it chooses, with total immunity from the antitrust laws. And like the spots on a leopard, its claims to promote the public interest serve to camouflage its predatory intent.

This wildcat should be put back in its big blue cage for the sake not only of the private colleges in the London area but Kentucky taxpayers as well.

Bruce K. Johnson and Harry Landreth teach economics at Centre College in Danville.

'Pending litigation' prompts UK athletics board meeting

By Jerry Tipton

Herald-Leader staff writer

"Pending litigation" prompted an unscheduled special meeting of the University of Kentucky Athletics Association Board of Directors yesterday.

After the 50-minute closed-door meeting, UK President Charles Wethington said he could not comment on what was discussed "because of the delicate nature of negotiations."

One legal action facing the UK Athletics Association is a suit filed on behalf of Scott Hartman, a University of Tennessee track athlete, severely injured April 17, 1987, in the Kentucky Relays. Hartman was hit in the head with a 16-pound hammer thrown by a Berea College student. The suit, filed in 1988, contends UK did not provide a safe place for the hammer throw.

A trial date of June 2, 1992, has

been set for Federal District Court. The date was set after UK lost an appeal last spring to have the Athletics Association protected from any lawsuit because of what is known as sovereign immunity.

Other facets of the university can claim sovereign immunity as a defense from tort liability. Historically, federal, state and local governments and their agencies are immune from such liability arising from their activities.

However, since the association is legally separated from the university, the Hartman lawsuit prompted the question of whether it is wise for the corporation not to be under UK's sovereign-immunity umbrella.

During yesterday's special meeting, board members did not discuss disbanding the Athletics Association, Wethington said.

Later in the same conversation,

Wethington again used the word "negotiations" to describe the special meeting.

"I hope I will be able to report within a week on the matter we discussed today," Wethington said, "and as quickly as we can we'll let you know of the results of our negotiations."

"The only comment I would have is there is a matter which involved pending litigation and we have been working on that issue for some time. And I felt it was time for us to brief the board in the direction we were planning to go."

Wethington stressed that no ac-

doors or in the brief open session yesterday.

An attorney for Hartman, Peter Ervin, would neither confirm nor deny that a settlement is being negotiated.

"Glean what you will from the president's statement," Ervin said. "I just don't ever comment on settlement negotiations. Usually, when you have them, they can be fragile. Cases are not settled until the dotted line is signed. I don't mean to imply one thing or another. Settlements are not discussed when they are pending, or if they're pending."

Ervin, an attorney in the Louisville firm of Alagia, Day, Marshall, Mintmire and Chauvin, traveled to

Nashville yesterday. He said he hoped to speak with Hartman's mother, Kay, and several other witnesses.

"If it's not settled, it's not settled," Ervin said. "I have a trial date to work to. I'm in Nashville to work, to prepare for trial."

Ervin said he was unaware of UK's board meeting yesterday.

Hartman, 19 at the time of his injury, had been Tennessee's all-time high school decathlon champion. He had just completed a practice throw while warming up for the hammer-throw event when he was hit, witnesses said.

Hartman lives with his mother, Kay, in Nashville. He occasionally awakens from a coma and responds to commands by moving his right arm, Ervin said.

"He will not recover," Ervin said.

Debate heating up over proposal for community college in London

This story appeared in some editions of yesterday's Courier-Journal.

By KIRSTEN HAUKEBO
Staff Writer

LONDON, Ky. — A child's drawing hanging on the wall of the Laurel County High School cafeteria showed three plots of land. In two plots, labeled "Louisville" and "Lexington," bright-colored flowers were growing. The third plot, "London," was barren.

"Where have all the flowers gone?" asked the drawing, one of dozens entered in a local contest to illustrate "why we need a community college."

Supporters and opponents of starting a University of Kentucky community college in the London-Corbin area argued their case for 2½ hours Monday night before the state Council on Higher Education and a crowd of about 800 people.

Opponents also had signs: A van parked outside the high school proclaimed "EKU is #1," and a banner hanging in the cafeteria expressed support for nearby private colleges and an Eastern Kentucky University branch campus in Corbin.

There is no proposed site for the community college, which would be the 15th in the community college system.

Presidents of private colleges in the region and the director of the ECU branch campus said a community college would duplicate courses already offered in the area.

"People talk about how community college costs relatively little," said Jim Taylor, president of Cumberland College. "In fact it costs quite a bit in terms of taxpayer subsidies."

Taylor said people should be troubled by low graduation rates among community colleges compared with private colleges.

State Rep. Tom Smith, a Republican who represents Knox County, where Union College is located, argued that business in the counties surrounding the London-Corbin area would suffer if students were drawn away from existing colleges. "Let's not put anybody out of business," he said.

But Joe McKnight, superintendent of Laurel County schools, said that because of the area's growth, a community college would draw new students rather than just take them away from other colleges.

Laurel County High School's enrollment grew about 5 percent this year, he said.

A community college would put post-secondary education within the reach of many who cannot now afford it, argued Brian House, a London lawyer.

"Envision yourself, not as someone who sits on the Council on Higher Education, but as a divorced mother of three working for minimum wage at a restaurant and having aspirations of a college education," he said.

"Having read the brochures of Cumberland and Union Colleges, you recognize immediately those educational offerings are not options at all because of their costs, even with 'financial aid.'"

A community college would be preferable to the relatively inexpensive ECU branch campus, House argued, because it would be a permanent, identifiable campus.

Council member Terry McBrayer said that because it seemed that cost was the main concern, perhaps the cost at ECU should be lowered to the same level as that of a community college.

At \$680 a year, tuition at a community college is less than half that of any college in the London-Corbin area.

Cumberland College — which is in Williamsburg, only 19 miles from Corbin — charges \$5,280. A four-year college affiliated with Southern Baptist Convention, it would be least affected by a community college; almost half of its students are from out of state.

At Union College, on the other hand, 85 percent of the students are from Kentucky. The four-year, liberal-arts college is in Barbourville, also about a half-hour drive from Corbin. Tuition is \$5,590.

The cost at Sue Bennett College, a two-year institution in London, is \$3,870, while ECU's branch campus charges \$1,440. The branch campus opened 1½ years ago.

A staff study by the Council on Higher Education found that the lower price of the ECU campus caused a sharp rise in college attendance by recent graduates of high schools in the area.

Other signs cited by the report were promising for a community college: the relatively young population and fast growth of the area; predictions of continued growth; a lot of "non-traditional" (older and part-time) students; and the prohibitive cost of local colleges.

Community leaders began to advocate creating a community college in January after Sue Bennett's trustees rejected UK's offer of a merger. Sale of the United Methodist-affiliated college was ruled out by a top church official.

The hearing was only one step toward a decision on the matter.

The council will vote in November whether to recommend to the legislature that it fund a community college.

However, there probably won't be enough money available for the plan next year, according to Rep. Roger Noe, D-Harlan, chairman of the House Education Committee.

MSU Clip Sheet

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1991

UK professor charges school is violating Open Records Law

By GIL LAWSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A University of Kentucky professor claimed yesterday that the school is routinely violating the state's Open Records Law by prohibiting faculty members from seeing portions of their personnel files.

Davy Jones, a member of the school's chapter of the American Association of University Employees, told the Task Force on Open Meetings and Open Records that the law allows state employees access to their own personnel records.

However, the attorney general issued an opinion last month that said the term "state employee" applies only to workers in the executive branch of state government — not to university faculty. A UK official said yesterday that the school interprets the law the same way.

The attorney general's office asked the task force to eliminate confusion over this part of the law.

Jones said UK had denied access to some records by claiming they involved confidential tenure decisions or faculty reviews. But Jones argued that this is unfair to employees who would be unable to defend themselves against criticism or accusations in the files.

Because non-faculty employees have access to all of their personnel records, UK's actions make faculty members "second-class state employees," said Jones, an associate professor at UK's toxicology center.

But Don Clapp, UK's vice president for administration, said the information Jones was referring to includes faculty evaluation letters that the school considers to be exempt because they are preliminary docu-

ments. Letters of recommendation from administrators are available to faculty members; he said.

Clapp said similar practices are carried out "in virtually every institution in the country" and that some material must remain confidential so teachers will be forthcoming in the evaluation process.

Clapp said the school "takes the Open Records Law very serious and fully complies with it" except in cases of this kind.

The attorney general has ruled against UK three times this year in cases involving records requests from employees that were denied by the university, Jones said.

But last month's attorney general's opinion sided with UK. That case involved a request from another UK associate professor, Keith K. Schillo, who was denied access to faculty evaluation letters in his promotion and tenure file.

Jones, who said he worked with Schillo on the request, called it a "test case" to see if faculty members were state employees under the Open Records Law.

The attorney general's Aug. 2 opinion conceded that "this issue is one of considerable ambiguity" but agreed with UK and said the General Assembly did not intend to apply the law to university employees.

Debbie McGuffey, an associate director with the Council on Higher Education, testified that most universities allow non-faculty employees access to personnel files, but that promotion and tenure policies make some records off limits to faculty members. The universities do not want the law changed, she said, because they fear opening the records would make it difficult to get candid evaluations of teachers.

But three members of the task force seemed to agree with Jones, saying the law should apply to all state employees.

Sen. Walter Baker, R-Glasgow, said employees with unpopular political views may not be promoted, which was "not in the best interest of democracy or education."

State Librarian James Nelson said it was "basic American democracy" that people be able to look at their personnel files.

Rep. Raymond Overstreet, R-Liberty, said the law should apply to all public employees, including those in city and county governments.

The task force continued to debate how to apply the Open Records Law to private firms that carry out government work. The Kentucky Press Association wants to apply the law to certain companies, such as private prisons, so that financial records will be available.

But U.S. Corrections, which operates private prisons in Kentucky, argues that nearly all of its records are public under another law and that financial information needs to remain confidential for competitive reasons. The Corrections Cabinet reviews financial information on private prisons, but it is confidential.

Jon Fleischaker, a Louisville attorney for the state press association, said citizens have the right to see if work funded by tax money is being carried out properly.

The task force also is debating another press association proposal to make records sent from one agency to another subject to the Open Records Law.

The task force plans to make some final decisions at its next meeting, scheduled for Oct. 9.

KSU regents will try to end impasse on naming top officials

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — In an apparent effort to resolve the controversy over the appointment of top-level administrators at Kentucky State University, the school's regents will hold an emergency meeting tomorrow morning.

The chairman of the board of regents, former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, said yesterday that he called the meeting to deal with that issue and President John Wolfe Jr.'s inauguration, scheduled for Oct. 5.

Professor accuses UK of violating open records law

State task force studying need for legal changes

By Jack Brammer

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

FRANKFORT — A University of Kentucky professor yesterday accused the school of repeated violations of the state's law on open records in dealing with faculty members.

Davy Jones, a toxicology professor, charged that UK runs the risk of making its faculty "a lower class of state employees" by denying them certain records about their job performance.

"We are not nuts. We are public employees who need your help," Jones told a state task force considering changes in the state's open records and meetings law.

Jones is governance chairman of the UK chapter of the American Association of University Employees, which has about 150 members.

Within the last three months, Jones said, UK's records office has "repeatedly failed to follow the spirit or letter" of the state law dealing with open records.

He said that in the last week UK had refused to provide faculty copies of resignation letters and records of notifications of agencies' final personnel actions, and had denied a faculty member access to recommendations used in determining his salary.

Jones also contended that UK had denied one person records that had been given earlier to another person asking for them.

To alleviate the problem, Jones said, the state should make sure that university faculty members have, with all state employees, the right to any document that has been created about them and placed in their personnel files.

Jones and several members of the task force said they thought university faculty had that right until an attorney general's opinion in August denied UK associate professor Keith K. Schillo some records about his job evaluation.

That opinion said only state merit employees in state government's executive branch had access to all their personnel records.

"As university faculty, we are loyal public servants, and it will be

unfair if we are not given equal protection with other state employees in their access to documents on themselves," Jones told the task force.

Donald Clapp, UK's vice president for administration and the custodian of records, said the school had not violated the state's open records law.

He said UK provides its faculty "virtually everything in their records, except letters dealing with peer review."

That, he said, involves letters solicited from faculty members inside and outside the university when considering a promotion.

Debbie McGuffey, associate governmental affairs director for the Council on Higher Education, said university officials were concerned about problems that might arise by giving faculty members access to all their personnel records.

She said a check with the state's eight universities showed that "in most instances, university staff employees may inspect and make copies of any information contained in their personnel files."

But she said total access could prevent candid, frank evaluations of an employee's job performance, especially when tenure and promotion are being considered.

"We would not want to see the open records law opened up in this case to include faculty," she said.

Task force member Raymond Overstreet, a Republican state representative from Liberty, said all public employees should have the right to look into their files.

"We're going to have to make it clear that a state employee is a state employee," Overstreet said, adding that he would want to make sure the law includes employees of local government.

The task force chairman, Rep. Bill Donnermeyer, D-Bellevue, said he agreed with Overstreet but would like to hear from university officials before completing a bill to be considered in the 1992 General Assembly.

The task force meets again Oct. 9.

Nunn said he believed the regents' four-member personnel committee would have a report ready for the full board tomorrow. That committee, which met with Nunn and nearly 20 KSU administrators and faculty during a closed, two-day hearing earlier this week, was established by Nunn Sept. 16 after Wolfe and the board could not resolve a three-month impasse on the president's recommended appointments.

Nunn was vague about why Wolfe's inauguration was on the agenda or what the discussion would focus on. "It was just suggested it be put on the agenda. I don't know

why it's on there," he said. He also said he didn't recall who suggested the topic. Wolfe said he had not been notified of the meeting or the agenda. "I'm going to talk with (Nunn), and once I get a sense from him, maybe I'll have a clearer understanding," he added. Until then, Wolfe said, he did not know what he would do tomorrow. He declined to comment on whether he was surprised that he was not asked to meet earlier this week with the personnel committee. "If the board had wanted me there, they would have called me. They're handling it the way they deem appropriate," he said.

On another matter, Nunn said he was uncertain whether a special audit of expenditures for the refurbishing of Hillcrest Place, Wolfe's campus residence, would be finished by tomorrow. He said Tuesday that the audit was being conducted because the board recently discovered that the cost of improving the house reportedly had exceeded a \$52,416 state-approved contract. The audit, to be conducted by Arthur Andersen & Co., is to be completed no later than next Tuesday.

Wolfe said yesterday that he was surprised that the audit was requested. He said he knew nothing about it until Tuesday night, when a reporter provided him a copy of Nunn's letter to an Arthur Andersen executive. The letter instructed the accounting firm to conduct the audit. The original expenditure covered by the state contract with Cope Interiors of Frankfort provoked a discussion at a meeting of the regents last December after some regents expressed surprise at the expenditure, even though they had earlier approved the refurbishing.

But Wolfe said yesterday that since that time, no board member had inquired about any other expenditures for the presidential residence.

"I don't know what the special audit is about. There apparently is an implication of wrongdoing, and we'll see what the facts present," he said.

Wolfe said that he was still reviewing KSU records and had not yet determined the total cost of refurbishing the house. But he noted that the house, furnishings when he moved in, had needed improvements badly. "My contract said that I was supposed to get a furnished house," he added.

Wolfe also said that work on Hillcrest began shortly after he became president in mid-1990. "I had to rely on the people who handled these kinds of things to give me guidance and advice all the way up and down the line. I was brand new to Kentucky, the statutes, policies and procedures," he said.

Most of the guidance and advice, Wolfe said, came from former KSU business Vice President Carson Smith, Clayton Farmer, the school's director of facility management, and purchasing director Ralph Pardue.

Farmer and Pardue, who both testified before the regents' personnel committee this week, were among five employees Wolfe proposed firing at the Sept. 16 board meeting. No action was taken on the proposal, which preceded Nunn's appointment of the personnel panel.

Sept. 27, 1991 File Copy
91A22-3-31-2

MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

Wolfe calls for probe of work on KSU home

By RICHARD WILSON
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Kentucky State University President John Wolfe Jr. took the offensive yesterday in the controversy surrounding costs for renovating his campus home, saying he will ask the board of regents today to request a special prosecutor to investigate the issue.

Wolfe said he wants the board to ask the state attorney general's office to name the prosecutor because "information has been released which is misleading and a misrepresentation of the facts." He also said that recent news accounts have suggested "improprieties" surrounding the more than \$50,000 in improvements to Hillcrest Place, the presidential residence.

The KSU president said he was confident there was no "wrongdoing" in the renovation.

Regents' Chairman Louie B. Nunn has called today's emergency meeting to again try to resolve the lingering impasse between Wolfe and the board over appointment of top-level KSU administrators.

But the meeting may also involve Wolfe's future as president. The Frankfort State Journal reported yesterday that Wolfe apparently violated his contract with the board by signing a document giving himself a 9.5 percent pay raise July 1 without board approval.

Wolfe's contract says his salary can be adjusted by the board after an annual evaluation, and gives the board "sole discretion" in deciding whether there will be an adjustment.

Wolfe initiated paperwork May 30 for a pay raise that increased his annual salary from \$92,500 to \$101,288 beginning July 1.

He told the Frankfort newspaper that the pay raise question was part of the personnel impasse.

Nunn said later yesterday that Wolfe had never discussed his pay raise with the board. And while he declined comment on Wolfe's action, Nunn said the issue would undoubtedly be discussed in the board's executive session today.

Nunn also said he agreed with Wolfe's call for a special prosecutor to investigate the Hillcrest renovations. "However, I don't see that a protracted investigation should in any way inhibit any action that the board might want to take on per-

Any attorney general's probe, he added, should include KSU's private fund-raising foundation and "any other problems related to the university so they can be taken care of at one time."

The Hillcrest issue surfaced Tuesday when Nunn asked for a special audit of costs to improve the two-story, colonial-style home. His letter to a Louisville auditing firm said that the regents had recently discovered expenditures for the project exceeded a \$52,416 state-approved contract with a Frankfort decorator.

But Wolfe said yesterday that total payment under the contract with Cope Interiors was only \$51,586. Costs beyond that amount, he added, were either for general maintenance or upkeep of the house or were donated. While he cited no specific total, Wolfe acknowledged that other expenditures were incurred, but he said they were "to enable the president to function at home and to provide services to the university on a 24-hour basis, if necessary."

The audit Nunn requested was to also enumerate any expenditures for equipment or payments for personal items to be used at Hillcrest.

The special audit by Arthur Andersen & Co. is to be completed by Tuesday.

Wolfe, whose inauguration is set for Oct. 5, said he called yesterday's news conference after hearing from community leaders and KSU alumni, friends and supporters who believe the Hillcrest issue is detracting from the school's educational efforts. "They have suggested to me, and I agree, that we ought to get this issue behind us," he said.

He said the president's home should make a positive impression since it is used for entertaining potential donors, guests and dignitaries and for community functions. The expenditures to refurbish it, he added, were necessary because it lacked many furnishings when he moved in the residence in mid-1990.

Wolfe, who came to KSU from Bowie State University in Maryland, said his goal as president was to "move the educational mission of this university. That is still my intent, but there has been a lot of political maneuverings which have placed obstacles in front of me to keep that from happening."

He said he could not speculate on whether the board was undermining him.

While the Hillcrest and pay-raise issues are the most recent controversies between Wolfe and the regents, the dispute over his proposed administrative appointments has been smoldering since early this summer.

Wolfe has charged that Nunn urged him to dismiss some top aides, including Charles Lambert, the school's vice president for uni-

versity relations. Nunn has denied interfering in personnel issues, but the board has denied approval of Wolfe's proposed slate of administrators at its last three meetings.

After the most recent impasse earlier this month, Nunn appointed a four-regent personnel committee to recommend a solution. That panel heard testimony from Nunn and nearly 20 KSU faculty and staff members during a two-day hearing earlier this week. The committee's report is expected to be presented to the board today.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY.,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

KSU's Wolfe faces scrutiny about raise, renovations

Special board meeting scheduled this morning

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

Questions about spending — on a raise for himself, his campus residence and his Oct. 5 inauguration — hounded Kentucky State University President John Wolfe Jr. yesterday as KSU regents prepared for an emergency meeting this morning.

At a morning news conference yesterday, Wolfe blamed his troubles on political maneuverings and responded to renewed questions about improvements to Hillcrest Place, his official residence.

Wolfe said he would request that the regents ask the attorney general to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate. Wolfe said it would prove there was nothing improper about the improvements.

Board chairman Louie Nunn, a former governor, said: "I have no problem with that. I think it might be a good thing." In fact, Nunn said he had informally suggested a KSU investigation to Attorney General Fred Cowan. "I was not refused. I was not accepted. I was just told how busy he was," Nunn said.

By afternoon, another potential embarrassment landed on Wolfe's doorstep. The State Journal of Frankfort reported that Wolfe had signed a personnel order giving himself a raise, effective July 1, despite a contract stipulation that only the regents can adjust his pay.

Average salary increases at KSU were 8 percent. Wolfe's self-bestowed 9.5 percent raise brought

KSU (cont'd)

his salary to \$101,188. Should the regents reject the raise, Wolfe told the newspaper, he would return the money or deduct it from future wages.

Earlier this week, regents, at odds with Wolfe on other matters, asked for an outside audit after learning that KSU had spent more than \$100,000 — about \$50,000 more than Wolfe told them in 1990 — to redecorate Hillcrest Place and equip it with office and communications technology.

Any expenditures above the \$52,416 in a state-approved contract with Frankfort decorator Donna Cope were for maintenance, furniture for bare rooms, equipment to allow him to work at home or were donated, Wolfe said. Money for a \$3,200 chandelier was donated by alumni, he said.

The work also included painting, wallpaper and replacing a ceramic tile foyer floor with marble for \$1,600.

Among the issues the auditors are expected to address is whether there was any evidence of attempts to evade state bidding laws.

Wolfe said he was "confident that there has been no wrongdoing." But, he said, "I had been here barely a month" when the redecorating project began.

"While I have some familiarity with procurement regulations, there was no way I could know fully in all detail and every step and phase of procurement regulations. So I had to rely on the director of purchasing, vice president of business affairs and director of facility management to conduct the renovation project according to policy and procedure of the university and laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky."

One of those officials, Carson Smith, has left KSU to take a higher education post in Iowa. Wolfe reportedly recommended firing the other two, purchasing director Ralph Pardue and facility management director Clayton Farmer.

Wolfe's recommendations on those two administrators and about 30 others have been at the heart of a three-month long conflict.

At three straight meetings, the regents refused to approve Wolfe's slate of appointees. At the last meeting, the regents appointed a personnel committee, which interviewed more than 20 people Monday and Tuesday.

The agenda for today's meeting includes personnel matters and Wolfe's inauguration.

Nunn complained last month that the first he heard about the

inauguration was when he received an invitation in the mail. The invitation said it was from the regents. Since then, KSU has been trying to raise private money to stage the event Oct. 5. Wolfe said yesterday that some public money also would be used.

Wolfe said he was surprised that he was not officially notified of the special meeting today but learned about it from a reporter.

Student regent Chris Rasheed also learned of the meeting through a reporter late yesterday afternoon. He is the only student on the 10-member board.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

Five to be inducted into Morehead hall

By Rick Bailey

Herald-Leader staff writer

Five athletes from Morehead State's past will be inducted into the university's Athletic Hall of Fame on Oct. 4 during homecoming weekend.

The honorees are Jody Hamilton (baseball), Donna Stephens Hedges (women's basketball), TeBay Rose (football), the late Henderson "Heckie" Thompson (basketball) and Larry Workman (football).

Top players

Three Eastern Kentucky players were honored for their performance in the Colonels' 17-7 victory over Middle Tennessee last week.

End David Wilkins and safety Chris McNamee shared Defensive Player of the Week honors with linebacker Bunky Beasley of Austin Peay. Wilkins had five tackles, four assists, a quarterback sack and caused a fumble. McNamee had five tackles and three assists. He also broke up a pass and caused a fumble that helped stall a Middle drive late in the game.

Tackle Carl Satterly was Offensive Lineman of the Week. He graded out at 96 percent against the Blue Raiders.

Tennessee State quarterback Jimmy Bethea was the Offensive Player of the Week. He passed for 243 yards and two touchdowns in TSU's 24-21 loss to Grambling.

Tennessee State second

Yale became the all-time winningest team in Division I-AA when it defeated Brown and Tennessee State lost to Grambling last week. Yale's percentage is .7418, TSU's .7409.

TSU would recapture first place by beating Florida A&M on Saturday — if Yale loses to Lafayette.

Losing to SIU

OVC members Southeast Mis-

OVC notes

souri State and Austin Peay have had big leads against 18th-ranked Southern Illinois — and lost.

SEMO was ahead 27-7 in the second quarter but lost 28-27. Peay led 17-0 but lost 21-17. SEMO visits Peay on Saturday night.

NCAA leaders

Two unlikely OVC teams are among the leaders in a couple of categories.

Austin Peay, which ended a 23-game losing streak in its opener, is 18th in turnover margin and 19th in rushing offense. Southeast Missouri is 18th in passing offense.

OVC powers Eastern and Middle Tennessee are ranked in several categories. The highest ranking has Middle 12th in net punting and tied for 12th in scoring defense. Eastern's best showing is 13th in turnover margin.

Individually, Tennessee Tech's Marrio Thomas is tied for third and Austin Peay's Arthur King is tied for fifth in interceptions. Tennessee State's Colin Godfrey, last year's Division I-AA leader, is sixth in punting.

OVC leaders

Here are the OVC's statistical leaders after four weeks:

Rushing: Middle Tennessee's Joe Campbell, 98.5-yard average; Eastern's Tim Lester, 89.3; Eastern's Markus Thomas, 79.7.

Passing: Southeast Missouri's Eric Cohoon, 170.6-yard average; Morehead State's Steve Donato, 150.

Receiving: SEMO's Darrell Philon, 21 receptions; SEMO's Aaron Layton and Glenn Krupa, 19 each.

Tackles: Tennessee State's Elliot Pilton, 63 total.

Kickoff returns: Austin Peay's Samy Hillman, 30.4-yard average.

Punt returns: Tennessee Tech's Marshall Hale, 9.9-yard average.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

Bellarmine College awarded \$237,000 grant

Herald-Leader staff report

LOUISVILLE — Bellarmine College has been awarded a \$237,000 grant from the Knight Foundation.

The grant is for "Collegium," a faculty development program that will include faculty retreats, guest speakers, workshops on teaching skills, developmental courses for team teaching and summer research.

Bellarmine was one of eight

nearly \$2 million in grants. This was announced yesterday by the Knight Foundation.

Other schools receiving Knight Foundation grants are Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa. (\$250,000); Concordia College in Moorhead, Minn. (\$202,000); Hiram College in Hiram, Ohio (\$250,000); Lafayette College in Easton, Pa. (\$250,000); Millsaps College in Jackson, Miss. (\$250,000); Presbyterian College in Clinton, S.C. (\$237,000);

raiso, Ind. (\$250,000).

Established in 1950 by John S. and James L. Knight, the Knight Foundation is one of the nation's largest private foundations. The foundation is wholly separate from and independent of Knight-Ridder Inc., which owns the Herald-Leader, but supports worthy causes and organizations in communities where Knight-Ridder has newspapers. It also makes selected national grants in journalism, higher education and the field of arts and

Idea of using lottery funds for stadium gets negative reaction from lawmakers

From Staff and AP Dispatches

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Prospects for using proceeds from the Kentucky Lottery to help pay for a new stadium for University of Louisville football appeared to dim yesterday at a meeting of the interim Appropriations and Revenue Committee of the General Assembly.

In testimony before the committee, lottery President Jim Hosker said he wasn't promoting the idea. And legislators not only threw cold water on the lottery funding idea, but also were skeptical of any state funding for the project.

"I can't see us getting into those things," said state Sen. Mike Moloney, D-Lexington.

State Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, committee co-chairman with Moloney, said stadium funding is a low priority given the state's budget problems. And he said using lottery funds is not feasible because every university in the state would line up to use lottery proceeds to build a football stadium, followed by athletics officials looking for new basketball arenas.

Louisville, Jefferson County and U of L have set up a task force to explore building either an open-air stadium near the Kentucky Fair & Exposition Center or Belknap Campus, or a domed stadium in down-

town Louisville. Task force members generally have assumed state money would be involved.

Task force officials said this month that consultants may look at lottery funds as one way to finance the stadium; a dome could cost up to \$87 million and an open-air facility up to \$50 million. At the time, Hosker said he believed proceeds from some new lottery game might generate up to \$10 million a year. He said other states have used lottery revenue to build sports facilities, including Maryland for the Baltimore Orioles' baseball stadium.

Hosker said yesterday that any decision on earmarking lottery funds to build sports facilities would have to come from the legislature.

"It's up to you ... to decide that is what you want," he told the legislators. "The Kentucky Lottery gives its proceeds to you to wisely spend as you see fit. That is what you wish; and we at the lottery work for you."

Barry Alberts, Louisville downtown development director and a spokesman for the stadium task force, said in an interview that the consultants working on the stadium have been told to review creative financing options. But he said they have never been told specifically to review using lottery funds.

The possibility for using lottery money "may show up on the list" of financing options "but will not be the focus" of the consulting work, Alberts said.

Hosker said he hopes the lottery will turn over \$90 million to the state this year.

He said the lottery probably will not meet the legislative suggestion of returning 35 percent of total sales to the state. The state, for now, is getting about 24 percent of each dollar spent on lottery tickets. The remainder goes to prizes, administration and retailers.

Hosker said it is possible that by returning a smaller percentage, the total number of dollars could be larger. For example, Hosker said returning more money in prizes will increase total sales and therefore the take to the state.

Lawmakers, who had been worried by earlier predictions that the lottery could return only about \$60 million to the state, appeared satisfied with Hosker's testimony.

"The bottom line dollar is the more important figure," Moloney said.

Lottery revenues now go into the state General Fund. Hosker said only 13 of the 34 states with lotteries do not earmark funds for specific things.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1991

Lottery chief says state still may get \$90 million

Despite higher estimate, legislators oppose funding for U of L stadium

By Mark R. Chellgren
Associated Press

FRANKFORT — Kentucky Lottery President James Hosker told legislators yesterday that he hoped lottery games would meet projections and turn over \$90 million to the state this year.

But even with the optimistic prediction, Hosker distanced himself from any plan to use lottery proceeds to build a new football stadium for the University of Louisville.

And the co-chairmen of the interim Appropriations and Revenue Committee scratched the idea of funding a new stadium altogether.

Hosker said the lottery would probably not meet the legislative suggestion of returning 35 percent of total sales to the state. But he emphasized it was possible that by returning a smaller percentage, the total number of dollars could be larger.

For example, Hosker said returning more money in the form of prizes would increase total sales and therefore the take for the state.

The state is getting about 24 percent of each dollar spent on lottery tickets. The remainder goes to prizes, administration and retailers.

Lawmakers, who had been worried by earlier predictions that the lottery could return only \$60 million to the state, appeared satisfied with Hosker's prediction and explanation.

"The bottom-line dollar is the more important figure," said Sen. Michael Moloney, D-Lexington.

When the idea of using lottery money for a stadium came up, Hosker said that it was possible but that the General Assembly would have to agree.

Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, said every university in the state would line up for a new lottery game to build a football stadium, followed by a procession of athletics officials looking for new basketball arenas.

Hosker told lawmakers there was some danger in counting on often volatile lottery receipts in

budgets. He said it might be better to spend lottery receipts only after they had been received. It might then be possible to earmark the money for specific projects.

The question asked most often of the lottery is where the money is spent, Hosker said. Right now, the money goes into the General Fund and is mixed in with receipts from taxes and every other source of revenue.

91A22-3-31-1

MSU Clip Sheet

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Friday, September 27, 1991

MSU prepares to cut spending by \$800,000

Projected enrollment off

By JIM ROBINSON
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University is preparing to cut its spending this year by as much as \$800,000 because fall enrollment didn't meet projections.

MSU budget prognosticators were banking on a 5 percent increase in fall enrollment to 9,053 students.

But only 8,750 students enrolled, up 1.5 percent over last year. Full-time enrollment grew only 1 percent to 6,648.

Fewer students means less money — about \$200,000 in tuition and \$450,000 to \$500,000 in dorm-room rent, said Porter Dailey, vice president of administration and fiscal services.

All told, MSU will receive somewhere between \$750,000 and \$800,000 less than it expected this year, he said.

The budget casualties, which will be final sometime next week, will include a 120-space parking lot near Waterfield and Nunn halls. That \$180,000 project will be postponed a year, Dailey said.

Some other minor construction projects will also bite the dust.

Fewer students require fewer teachers, so not as many lecturers will be hired. Some permanent positions, now vacant, won't be filled. And a "soft freeze" will delay the hiring of others for a few weeks, Dailey said.

MSU policy requires President C. Nelson Grote to reduce expenditures if revenue doesn't meet projections.

The revenue shortfall is not drastic. It represents only about 1.3 percent of MSU's 1991-92 \$62.68 million operating budget.

But MSU finds itself in the unusual position of dealing with slowing enrollment growth, and having to do so sooner than expected.

Since the spring semester of 1987 alone, MSU enrollment is up more than 50 percent. The university has not had enrollment less than projected since 1985-86 and has not had to reduce its budget for the past four years, Dailey said.

"Maybe we didn't expect to see it until next year, but I don't think it was a surprise," said Tim Rhodes, executive director of student services at MSU. "It's hard to project those kinds of things that early."

Dailey labeled the enrollment shortfall a "bad news, good news" situation and characterized the budget impact as "marginal."

The good news?

It will relieve overcrowded living conditions somewhat.

With 3,706 students living in MSU housing — down 524 from budget projections — and 215 new beds opening this fall, MSU this year is no longer in what it calls the "expanded capacity" mode.

Under expanded capacity, an extra student is placed in a room or suite.

According to the university, student housing is now operating at 98 percent of "standard capacity."

Student Government Association President Erin Farrell said she hasn't fielded any housing complaints from students so far this year.

Rhodes said a declining number of graduating high school seniors in MSU's eastern Kentucky service area, combined with hard economic times, is finally slowing the university's growth. The number of applications for admission to MSU actually dropped for the first time in about five years, he said.

Admission applications — which include freshmen and transfer students — fell about 10 percent from last year, he said.

Increased student retention and increases in enrollment at MSU's seven class sites outside Morehead are the two main reasons enrollment didn't decline, Rhodes said.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1991

Low enrollment forcing MSU budget cuts

MOREHEAD — Morehead State University, faced with a fall enrollment that did not meet projections, is preparing to cut spending this year.

Porter Dailey, vice president of administration and fiscal services, said fewer students would mean about \$200,000 less in tuition and \$450,000 to \$500,000 in dorm-room rent.

KSU regents cancel Wolfe's inauguration, ask him to quit

By RICHARD WILSON, Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Dr. John Wolfe Jr.'s future as president of Kentucky State University was uncertain yesterday after the school's board of regents privately asked him to resign and canceled his upcoming inauguration.

The embattled KSU president reportedly told the board that he wanted to consult an attorney before deciding what to do.

Two sources close to the situation told The Courier-Journal of the request for Wolfe's resignation and Wolfe's wish to seek legal advice before giving them an answer. The discussion came near the end of a 2½-hour closed meeting of the board that Wolfe joined only briefly.

But the regents voted unanimously after resuming their public session to cancel the presidential inauguration, scheduled for next Saturday morning as the capstone of a week-long inaugural celebration that would have begun Monday.

Wolfe, appearing grim, immediately left the board room after the meeting, saying he had no comment on the day's activities.

Other board members also declined to comment.

But later yesterday, during a television interview, regents' Chairman Louie B. Nunn said it was "yet to be determined by the board" if Wolfe's retention as president was in the school's best interests.

"There have certainly been certain allegations and charges that everyone's familiar with. I believe he's entitled to have counsel, to have the facts weighed, and make his own decision based on the information that's available to him," Nunn added during the taping of WLEX-TV's "Your Government" program, which will be aired at 11:30 a.m. tomorrow.

Yesterday's action was the latest in a four-month controversy between Wolfe and the board. It began with the board's refusal earlier this year to approve the president's proposed slate of administrative appointments. Earlier this week, that issue was joined by two others — expenditures to refurbish Hillcrest Place, the president's campus residence, and Wolfe's approval of his own 9.5 percent pay raise without board approval.

Yesterday's emergency board meeting was called Wednesday by Nunn, who put only two items on the agenda — the personnel issue and the presidential inauguration.

The personnel impasse remained unresolved yesterday, despite hearings Monday and Tuesday by a special four-regent personnel committee named earlier this month by Nunn to resolve the dispute.

After the board resumed its public session, brief references to the personnel and inauguration items were dealt with by two of the regents' black members.

Nunn first asked Barbara Curry, chairwoman of the personnel panel, if she had any motion to make.

"None at this point," she said, adding, "Mr. Chairman, the president will have an opportunity to review the committee report, and I'm certain that he will, at some point release it to the public."

The motion to cancel Wolfe's inauguration was made by Louisville Regent John Johnson. "In view of the fact that the matters discussed today related to personnel matters, which also included the inauguration, I move that the board cancel the inauguration activities pending further action by the board," Johnson said. The board also adopted another part of his motion, which stated that no further comment would be made on the inaugural ceremonies.

Later yesterday, student regent Chris Rasheed said the board had made "an error in judgment" in canceling Wolfe's inauguration.

"I think it's a mistake," he said. "It's going to create problems. Many students feel this means the board wants the president gone." Rasheed, however, declined to comment on whether the regents had actually asked for Wolfe's resignation.

While he did not vote against the inauguration's cancellation, he said he argued against it in the board's private session.

He said he also considered further inaction on Wolfe's appointments a mistake. "What that's doing is putting an extra burden on the president and vice presidents from doing their jobs. How can you be effective when you don't even know if you're going to be hired?" he said.

Alan Moore, president of the faculty senate, said the board action was "damaging" to Wolfe's effectiveness. "Anytime a situation like this goes on, the longer it goes on, the more damaging it is for the whole university," Moore added.

But Moore also said that while the dispute between Wolfe and the regents was disruptive, students were still being educated at KSU. "Regardless of what is happening, we're going to give our students the best education in the state," he said.

Yesterday afternoon, nearly 200 KSU students met for nearly an hour in a campus meeting from which reporters were banned. Students declined to comment on the meeting, but they said a student statement would be released next week. "Just say we're for Dr. Wolfe," said one student, who declined to give her name.

The Rev. Louis Coleman, a civil rights activist and part-time KSU employee, called the board's action regrettable and unprecedented. He also lashed out at former Gov. Nunn, whom he said had usurped too much authority.

"He has no educational background at the university, he has no rapport with the university's alumni, and he hasn't had a good track record in dealing with minorities," Coleman said.

Nunn said during the WLEX taping that the regents did not even discuss Wolfe's proposal to have the

state attorney general name a special prosecutor to investigate the renovation costs of the president's home.

Wolfe said Thursday that he would make that proposal to the board yesterday. He said that there was no wrongdoing involved in the project and that any expenditures above a \$52,416 state-approved contract were for the home's general maintenance, upkeep, or equipment he needed to work there.

The personnel committee asked Nunn earlier this week to seek a special audit of the project's costs. The audit is being conducted by the Louisville office of Arthur Andersen & Co., which is already under contract with KSU, and is to be completed by Tuesday.

During the "Your Government" taping, Nunn acknowledged that the board may have made a mistake in hiring Wolfe last year. "If we did, I helped make that mistake, and I'm prepared to face up to my mistakes," he said.

Pointing out that he was speaking only for himself, and not the board, Nunn also said that Wolfe's unapproved action that raised his annual salary, beginning July 1, from \$92,500 to \$101,288, plus the costs for the Hillcrest renovations and equipment and the personnel committee report, were "fatal" to his inauguration.

It's yet to be determined, he added, if those items will also be fatal to his presidency. "That's a matter the board will have to vote on," he said. "There's been no vote taken on that matter."

Information for this story was also gathered by staff writer Jay Blanton.

KSU regents cancel inauguration, casting doubt on Wolfe's tenure

By Jamie Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

FRANKFORT — Kentucky State University regents yesterday canceled John Wolfe Jr.'s inauguration, raising serious doubts about how much longer he can hang on as president.

Wolfe — whose inauguration next week was to have included a ball, banquet and parade to which 1,000 invitations had been issued — hurried from the meeting and had no comment.

Neither did the regents, whose motion to cancel also included a vow of silence about why Wolfe's inauguration was off.

Despite the no comments, the action was widely viewed on campus as a vote of no confidence in KSU's embattled 10th president and his top aides.

The action came in the wake of private interviews that a board committee conducted with 17 KSU employees Monday and Tuesday.

Wolfe, president for 15 months, was given a copy of the committee's report, which was thought to detail complaints about Wolfe's management of KSU.

Wolfe "will have an opportunity to review" it, said the committee's chairwoman, Barbara Curry of Lexington.

Later in the day, board chairman Louie B. Nunn, a former governor, said: "I believe he's entitled to have counsel if he chooses, to have the facts weighed and make his own decision based upon the information that's available to him." Nunn spoke during a taping of "Your Government" that will be broadcast at 11:30 a.m. Sunday on WLEX-TV, Channel 18.

Nunn said the inauguration was canceled because of recent revelations about spending on Wolfe's official residence, Wolfe's decision to give himself a raise in apparent violation of his contract and the personnel committee report.

Nunn declined to say whether Wolfe had been asked to resign or whether KSU would be better without him.

"That's yet to be determined by the board. There have certainly been certain allegations and charges that everyone's familiar with. It's been written about in the news media and broadcast to the world."

Wolfe has said he was the victim of political manipulation and that misleading information was being leaked about spending on his house.

At a press conference Thursday, Wolfe said there was nothing improper or extravagant about redecorating, furnishing and equipping Hillcrest Place.

Until recently, the regents only knew of a \$52,000 redecorating contract that caused a stir in December 1990 when it was publicized. It was revealed this week that the price tag was closer to \$100,000, including about \$23,000 for a computer, fax machine and other equipment to set up a sophisticated home office and mobile communications system that allowed Wolfe to be

paged by satellite in almost 200 cities.

The State Journal of Frankfort detailed the spending yesterday, based on more than 200 pages of KSU documents.

Wolfe, taking the offensive Thursday, called for a special prosecutor to investigate the matter, saying an investigation would prove he had done nothing wrong. But Wolfe's request for a special investigation did not come before the board yesterday.

Also, for the first time this week, it became public that Wolfe authorized a 9.5 percent raise for himself, effective July 1, despite a provision in his contract that says only the board can authorize an increase in the president's pay. Wolfe said his raise was tied up with other personnel actions that have deadlocked Wolfe and the board since July.

Nunn said the house and Wolfe's pay raise were "matters of grave concern . . . when you analyze it in all respects."

Regarding spending and acquisitions for the house, Nunn said, "there may be matters relating to how they were acquired and whether or not certain purchasing laws may have been violated and who's involved in that."

Yesterday, the board went into executive session and spent more than 2½ hours behind closed doors. Wolfe took part in the private meeting for about 10 minutes, Nunn said.

The special meeting attracted a relatively small audience in contrast to recent meetings that have been packed to overflowing with students and alumni making a sometimes emotional show of support for Wolfe, who is black, that included charges of racism against Nunn, who is white.

After returning to open session, the motion to cancel the inauguration was made and seconded by two black regents, John H. Johnson of Louisville and Curry.

Late yesterday afternoon, about 150 students met in an auditorium to hear from Student Government Association President Keisha Stone and others.

Reporters were not allowed inside.

Rev. Louis Coleman of Shelbyville, a civil rights activist and KSU assistant coach and alumnus, criticized Nunn and said: "Never in the history of Kentucky State University has an inauguration been canceled. It's an insult."

The president of the faculty senate, Alan Moore, a KSU music professor for 20 years, said it would be difficult for Wolfe to function as president given the turn of events.

"Despite a strong academic program and faculty, the turmoil in the upper level of administration has done the university a great deal of damage," Moore said. "I thought it was going to be resolved today."

The Associated Press and Herald-Leader reporter Jack Brammer contributed to this article.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1991

Wolfe's backers question motives of KSU regents

By Jack Brammer

Herald-Leader Frankfort bureau

LOUISVILLE — Several civil rights leaders yesterday said recent actions by the Kentucky State University board against President John Wolfe Jr. smacked of an attempt to make the school less than a four-year institution of higher learning.

But the board chairman, former Gov. Louie B. Nunn, said anyone thinking the board was doing anything but trying to help was "guilty of erroneous thinking."

Told that 15 civil rights leaders met yesterday at First Congregational Methodist Church in Louisville to discuss plans to help Wolfe and the embattled university, Nunn said without elaboration, "I don't think they can do both."

On Friday, the board voted unanimously to cancel Wolfe's upcoming inauguration, raising doubts about how much longer he would remain as president. The Courier-Journal reported yesterday that the regents asked Wolfe to resign and that Wolfe wanted to consult an attorney before giving them an answer.

The board's action came in the wake of private interviews that a board panel conducted with 17 KSU employees earlier in the week.

Nunn would neither confirm nor deny that the board has asked Wolfe to resign, and Wolfe could not be reached for comment.

Nunn would not say whether the board had given Wolfe a time limit to address its concerns. "I expect there will be another special meeting of the board called soon, but I can't say when right now," he said.

KSU: Civil rights leaders question motives for actions against Wolfe

The inauguration was canceled, Nunn said, because of the personnel committee report, recent revelations about spending on Wolfe's official residence and Wolfe's decision to give himself a nearly 10 percent raise in apparent violation of his contract.

The civil rights leaders yesterday in Louisville contended that Wolfe should be allowed to hire his own staff and said the home renovation and pay raise were not sufficient reasons to fire him.

"The board of regents is not allowing Wolfe to carry out his responsibilities," said Shelby Lannier, president of the Louisville branch of the NAACP. "They don't seem to want KSU to remain viable as is, possibly suggesting that it become a junior college."

"Before we get excited about Wolfe's pay raise, let's see what other state university presidents are making. And his official residence is a university facility. It should be nice."

Fran Thomas, executive director of Kentucky Alliance Against Racist and Political Expression, said questions raised thus far by the board against Wolfe do not constitute grounds for his dismissal.

"The board's actions seem to be a ploy of the subtle type of discrimination that has been used to destroy other coalitions of African Americans," Thomas said. "I'd like to see some independent-thinking board members, not ones controlled by Louie Nunn."

The board's actions threaten the university, said Frank Simpson of Louisville, former national president of KSU alumni.

"The viability of KSU is at stake," Simpson said. "I'm fearful that all this controversy will hurt student enrollment and morale of the school's faculty, both black and white."

The Rev. Louis Coleman of Shelbyville, who also is a part-time

KSU employee, said: "We feel there's a larger issue than Wolfe possibly of trying to do away with the status that Kentucky State University now has. The board seems to be going along with that agenda."

Marvin Williams, president of Student Fellowship for Blacks in Louisville, was more blunt.

He accused board chairman Nunn of trying to oust Wolfe in an attempt to weaken the university.

"I think Louie Nunn's underhanded approach of trying to get rid of Dr. Wolfe is an expression of his desire to make KSU less than what it is," Williams said. "That is totally inconsiderate of the student body."

He said blacks in Kentucky want to make sure that KSU remains a four-year institution and "have a strong black president like Dr. Wolfe."

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Saturday, September 28, 1991

Turf battle

London-Corbin community college needs cooperation between UK, EKU

A proposed University of Kentucky community college in the London-Corbin area will require a level of cooperation between the University of Kentucky and Eastern Kentucky University that so far has not been forthcoming.

Opponents of what would be UK's 15th community college told an overflow crowd at Laurel County High School Monday night that the two-year college would duplicate efforts already being provided by Eastern Kentucky University's branch campus in Corbin and from three independent colleges. Rep. Harry Moberly, D-Richmond, said that recommending a community college for the area would ignite a divisive fight in the legislature.

The cooperation between Morehead State University and Ashland Community College in Ashland has proven that a community college and a regional university can work together for their mutual benefit. Instead of duplicating courses offered at ACC, Morehead State builds on the ACC offerings to provide the opportunity for some to receive a four-year college degree in Ashland.

Sound arguments can be made both for and against creating a new community college. On the plus side, community colleges are the fastest growing segment of higher education in Kentucky and offer the most affordable opportunity for many to receive a college education. The new commu-

Any decision on adding another community college should be based strictly on affordability and need. A "turf battle" between two universities should have ... nothing to do with the decision.

nity college would not have shortage of students.

The strongest argument against another community college is strictly monetary. With state legislators saying there will be little new money available for higher education in 1992, UK officials must seriously question whether the state can afford another community college. The rapid growth of the existing community college has created space needs that have not been met. Our fear is that adding another campus will further divide the already too small financial pie for community colleges.

Any decision on adding another community college should be based strictly on affordability and need. A "turf battle" between two universities that should be cooperating instead of competing should have nothing to

NKU won't push convocation center

HIGHLAND HEIGHTS, Ky. — Northern Kentucky University will postpone its push for a \$25 million convocation center at its Highland Heights campus.

A recent feasibility study indicated that a convention center in Covington could generate more than \$125 million each year in convention business for Northern Kentucky.

"It is apparent to us at NKU that if funding is pursued simultaneously for both projects in Northern Kentucky during the upcoming legislative session, the projects might become confused and competitive," said Peter Hollister, NKU's vice president of university relations and development. "Such a circumstance could run the risk that neither project would be funded."

Hollister said the university would support the convention center efforts.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1991

EDITORIALS

UK's secrecy

Those open records requests aren't from 'nuts'

A couple of months ago, University of Kentucky legal counsel John Darsie went before a legislative task force to argue against a more liberal state open records law. There are "a lot of nuts" out there who drive UK "absolutely crazy" with information requests, Darsie said.

This week, legislators were given a different perspective on UK's approach to open records. And from the tale Davy Jones told, it looks as if UK includes its own faculty members in the "lot of nuts" category.

Jones, a toxicology professor and governance chairman of the UK chapter of the American Association of University Employees, filled in legislators on UK's frequent refusal to give employees access to their own personnel records. According to Jones, the university will not let faculty members see such items as job evaluation records, notifications of final personnel actions and recom-

mendations used in salary decisions.

These are all records that any file clerk in, say, the state Transportation Cabinet can demand and obtain without problem. Like that file clerk, a member of UK's faculty — or any public university's faculty — is a state employee. But in the cloistered world of higher education, faculty members are not treated as such. They are treated with less respect than is given to that file clerk.

"We are not nuts," Jones told legislators. "We are public employees who need your help."

Jones and company deserve that help. Legislators drafting a new open records law need to ensure that faculty members at state universities have the same rights as other state employees.

Along the way, lawmakers need to make clear to state university bureaucrats that they, too, are state employees — public servants paid by the taxpayers — and that their arrogant approach to open records no longer will be tolerated.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1991

Saving for college

IT SOUNDED like such a good deal for Hoosiers. When little Heather is born, her parents — or grandparents — could begin buying tuition certificates that would let them buy tomorrow's college education at today's prices. Now, however, purchasing her a piggy bank seems like a better move. The advanced tuition payment program and a similar one at Indiana University have been moth-balled, according to an Associated Press story.

Perhaps it's just as well. With continuing inflation and uncertain tax rates, it's difficult to forecast the value of tuition 18 years hence. The possibility that the fund might not have enough money to cover the youngsters' college education was troubling. So, too, were the implications of IRS rulings. Experiments with similar programs in several other states continue but few are flourishing.

In hindsight, the Kentucky Education Enhancement Program seems a better approach because,

unlike Indiana's, it doesn't promise full tuition and doesn't have the Indiana program's tax problems. But it has suffered from — of all things — an acronym problem.

The 1988 legislature created the trust to let people open a tax-exempt savings plan for college tuition. The savings were to be supplemented with proceeds of a trust

fund compiled from donations. All was well until Gov. Wilkinson, still hoping to succeed himself, started plastering the state with billboards featuring the acronym KEEP and his face. Legislators

didn't take kindly to those signs. Nor did they like the idea of having the program located under Gov. Wilkinson's wing, or the high administrative costs. Eventually the program was transferred to the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority where it belonged all along, but it still isn't getting the kind of support that it deserves.

Once Kentucky has a new keeper, legislators should invest new vigor in the worthwhile program.

Kentucky's college tuition assistance plan "still isn't getting the kind of support that it deserves."

Teaching pay up 5%; \$32,880 is the average

Smallest increase in 18 years

By **LEE MITGANG**
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — Pay increases for teachers last year were the smallest in 18 years, reflecting the recession's drain on state and local school budgets, a teacher union reported last week.

The average public school teacher earned \$32,880 in 1990-91, up 5 percent from the previous school year, according to the American Federation of Teachers' (AFT) annual survey.

Teacher pay rose sharply during the past decade: up 87.3 percent since 1980-81, when salaries averaged \$17,544, the union said.

But figuring in inflation, salaries increased only 27 percent, or \$7,054 over the decade, and a mere \$19 since 1988-89, said F. Howard Nelson, AFT's associate director of research.

"The recession has hurt state treasuries, and the decline in real estate values, particularly in the Northeast, has hurt tax bases," said Nelson.

Last year's 5.0 percent average pay hike compared with raises of 5.7 percent in 1989-90, 5.6 percent in 1988-89, 5.5 percent in 1987-88, 5.4 percent in 1986-87, 7.2 percent in 1985-86, and 7.3 percent in 1984-85.

"In the last decade, the gains have been substantial. On the one hand, the eternal wisdom is that we've always underpaid teachers. But in many districts they have made substantial gains," said Chris Piphio, a researcher of the Education Commission of the States in Denver.

The report also estimated that per pupil spending nationwide averaged \$4,869 in 1990-91, compared with \$4,575 the year before.

New Jersey led the nation, spending \$7,795 per pupil. Utah spent the least: \$2,629.

Starting teachers, meanwhile, averaged \$21,542, up 4.9 percent from 1989-90. AFT President Albert Shanker said low starting levels left the teaching profession ill-equipped to compete for capable college graduates.

"This is not encouraging because beginning offers in business for new college graduates remained high compared to beginning teacher salaries in 1991, ranging from 51 percent more for engineers to 14 percent more for liberal arts graduates," Shanker said.

"All indications are that salary increases will be even worse next year," he said.

Average starting pay for engineers last spring was \$34,344, \$31,920 for chemists, \$28,380 for beginning accountants, and \$26,208 for business administration, the union's report said.

Alaska teachers ranked first in average pay at \$43,406. But their average raises were also the smallest — 0.7 percent.

West Virginia teachers got the biggest raises last year, up 13.7 percent to an average of \$25,966, and they moved from 50th to 43rd in the country.

Kentucky, under court order to revamp its entire school system, was the only other state where average pay went up in double digits: 10.7 percent to \$29,115, 29th in the nation.

South Dakota ranked last in average pay at \$22,363. Idaho paid the lowest average beginner's salaries: \$15,685.

Teachers' salaries

Here, in rank order, are the average 1990-91 salaries of teachers in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and the year-to-year change:

Rank, state, avg. salary, % change			Rank, state, avg. salary, % change		
1	Alaska	\$43,406 +0.7%	27	Vermont	\$29,714 +3.0%
2	Connecticut	\$43,398 +6.5%	28	N. Carolina	\$29,165 +4.6%
3	New York	\$42,080 +8.1%	29	Kentucky	\$29,115 +10.7%
4	Dist. Columbia	\$39,362 +2.5%	30	Wyoming	\$28,996 +2.9%
5	California	\$39,118 +3.5%	31	Georgia	\$28,950 +3.5%
6	New Jersey	\$38,411 +7.7%	32	Maine	\$28,531 +6.1%
7	Maryland	\$38,312 +4.7%	33	Tennessee	\$28,248 +4.4%
8	Rhode Island	\$38,220 +6.0%	34	Kansas	\$28,188 +3.7%
9	Michigan	\$37,800 +3.7%	35	S. Carolina	\$28,174 +3.5%
10	Massachusetts	\$36,090 +4.0%	36	Texas	\$28,100 +2.2%
11	Pennsylvania	\$36,057 +8.2%	37	Iowa	\$27,949 +4.5%
12	Nevada	\$35,269 +5.3%	38	Missouri	\$27,636 +2.0%
13	Delaware	\$35,246 +5.6%	39	Alabama	\$26,846 +8.2%
14	Illinois	\$34,642 +5.6%	40	Montana	\$26,696 +6.4%
15	Hawaii	\$33,548 +4.0%	41	Nebraska	\$26,592 +4.3%
16	Minnesota	\$33,128 +2.9%	42	Louisiana	\$26,170 +7.7%
17	Wisconsin	\$33,077 +3.6%	43	W. Virginia	\$25,966 +13.7%
18	Washington	\$32,975 +8.3%	44	N. Mexico	\$25,800 +4.0%
19	Indiana	\$32,931 +5.9%	45	Idaho	\$25,510 +6.9%
20	Virginia	\$32,692 +5.6%	46	Utah	\$25,415 +7.3%
21	Oregon	\$32,295 +4.7%	47	Mississippi	\$24,609 +1.0%
22	Ohio	\$31,964 +4.6%	48	Oklahoma	\$24,378 +3.8%
23	Colorado	\$31,819 +3.4%	49	Arkansas	\$23,735 +3.5%
24	N. Hampshire	\$31,273 +7.9%	50	N. Dakota	\$23,574 +2.4%
25	Arizona	\$30,773 +4.7%	51	S. Dakota	\$22,363 +5.0%
26	Florida	\$30,555 +6.1%		U.S. avg.	\$32,880 +5.0%

'Report card' arrives as cuts hamper U.S. schools

By Mary Ann Roser,
Brian Baron and Marla Douglas
Knight-Ridder News Service

WASHINGTON — More grim news on the nation's schools will come today in the first report that gauges progress on ambitious education goals to be met by 2000.

But it will come as educators struggle with something far more immediate: surviving the current school year.

School officials in districts big and small will consider it a victory to get through a year beset with layoffs, program cuts and more pupils to teach in individual classes.

It is hardly an ideal atmosphere for the major reforms education experts say must happen before schools can hope to reach the goals set by the nation's governors and the Bush administration.

The education cash crunch hampers efforts at reform that were already frustrated by a resistance to changing the way schools are run, experts say. As a national education consultant, David Hornbeck of Baltimore, put it, "The system is not in place that will permit schools to reach those goals by the year 2000."

Not surprisingly, the first report card on education in the states by the National Education Goals Panel, a group of governors and administration officials, is not expected to be a good one.

Those familiar with the report — including President Bush, who said it "isn't going to be one that we want to post on our refrigerators" — say it will show that schools are a long way from meeting the six goals set for 2000.

The goals are that all children come to school ready to learn, high school graduation rates increase to at least 90 percent, students be competent in challenging subject matter, the United States lead the world in math and science, illiteracy be eradicated and schools be free of drugs and violence.

Those goals are elusive, at best, for school districts like Los Angeles, in which state

shortfalls forced the district to trim \$275 million from its \$4 billion budget this year.

To cope with the cut, the Los Angeles Unified School District, which has 629,758 students, laid off 2,145 teachers in grades four through 12. Their colleagues who remained took on an average of three more students a class.

"The goals are all well and good, but we need some money to hire some teachers, to buy some equipment, to do some of the nuts and bolts, and that's just not happening here," said district spokesman Pat Spencer.

In Dade County, Florida's largest school district and fourth in the nation, this year's \$1.7 billion budget was cut by \$136 million. The decrease came despite an additional 12,000 students, raising total enrollment to 300,000.

Small, rural districts, such as the Haywood County Public Schools in western Tennessee, have also been squeezed.

Haywood coped with a cut of \$604,000 from its \$9.5 million budget by putting off buying buses, laying off non-teaching personnel and using old textbooks.

Meanwhile, 57 percent of the county's adults lack a high school education, and about half of all kindergartners need remedial help, which the district can't afford, said Superintendent William Cox.

"We had a (preschool) class a few years ago, and not one student in there could name the clothes on their back. We're trying to teach them all of these complicated skills in reading when their speaking vocabulary is almost nil," Cox said.

The cash crunch is much the same in other communities.

In Chicago, school officials cut \$233 million out of a budget projected at \$2.3 billion. Teachers surrendered a 7 percent pay increase, 13 schools were closed, spending on supplies was sharply cut, and programs were streamlined to make up the difference.

Districts in Montgomery County, Md.; Newark, N.J.; and Fulton County, Ga., reported slight increases in their budgets but said they were offset by salaries and other expenses.

Fulton County and Newark have put expansion of preschool programs and other initiatives on hold. In Montgomery County, athletic competition between middle schools has been eliminated and music education has been reduced.

Amid these strains, school is not a challenging place for far too many students, experts say.

They call for a drastic overhaul of schools to get students more engaged in learning and to give teachers more freedom to run their classrooms.

"We have goals, but what we've forgotten is the middle strategy to get us there," said Ernest Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. "Unless we start delivering on the strategy, it's absolutely guaranteed that we're going to fail."

Kentucky, unlike many other states, has poured millions of new dollars into sweeping education changes.

It is the only state that has tried comprehensive, systemic changes — everything from giving local schools the authority to make decisions to having ungraded classes during the primary years, Boyer and others said.

But the federal government must also help, they stressed, contending that Bush has fallen far short of being the "education president" he promised to be.

"We have taken the temperature of this patient umpteen times, and every time we get a report back that it's in critical condition," said

Bella Rosenberg, assistant to Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers. "In the medical world, if you're in critical condition, you get the best care, the best doctors. . . . They start to act. This administration has not acted."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1991

School plan would help meet reform goals, officials say

Herald-Leader Louisville bureau

LOUISVILLE — After busing students for 16 years to integrate its schools, the Jefferson County school board is considering a plan that would end involuntary busing for elementary students.

It is an effort, school officials say, to make the system's student assignment plan compatible with the Kentucky Education Reform Act.

Claude Purvis is the system's executive director of planning and demographics. He is also a member of the student assignment committee that has proposed the plan for first through fifth grades.

"We're not cutting out busing for desegregation," he explained last week. "We're not cutting out desegregation. We expect to have a healthy level of integrated elementary schools."

"What we're trying to do," said Purvis, "is replace involuntary busing with voluntary busing in the elementary grades."

At issue, he said, is the system's ability to comply with the reform act in terms of:

- The act's mandated "continuity of student assignment." Elementary students are supposed to stay in the same school from the first through the fifth grades.

- Accessibility. "We want elementary students to attend their neighborhood schools if their parents

want them to go to their neighborhood schools," said Purvis.

- Accountability. Beginning in 1993, school administrators and teachers will be held accountable for the performance of students who will be tested in the fourth grade.

"How can we apply the accountability provisions of the law, which is based on the success of students, when some of the teachers won't have had the students in class before the fourth grade?" he said.

Purvis acknowledges that, if the plan is adopted as it is proposed, then some schools could have significantly larger black student populations. The key to keeping "a healthy level of integration" in those schools is the plan's financial incentive package, he said.

Under the proposal, a student who agrees to be bused to one of the 12 schools that would be predominantly black — or a black student who agrees not to attend one of those schools and be bused instead to a school with a predominantly white student population — would have \$500 a year set aside for them.

Once the student graduates, that money — plus interest — would be available to the student for continuing education expenses. It could amount to as much as \$2,500 plus interest.

COMMENTARY

Berea holds to passion for instilling morality

I had the privilege this past week of spending a day on the campus of Berea College, preparing an article on the school for a Washington publication. A privilege. Berea is such a pretty town, and the campus such a contrast to the hurry and hassle of today's mega-university, a placid, tree-shaded place that seems to invite the thought and discussion that open up the young mind.

Berea is unusual in so many ways. In a day when tuition costs are escalating, it charges no tuition. Every student must work. No student who can pay his way is accepted, though each must pay as much of his room, board and fees as his family can pay. Fourteen percent of the students are black; 5 percent, foreign.

But then, Berea always has been an unusual school, begun in pre-Civil War days by a tough Kentucky preacher named John Fee, who was determined to offer an education to deserving children, black or white. For his efforts, he and fellow teacher John Rogers were threatened, whipped and eventually driven from the state, but they returned when the war was over to found the Berea Literary Institution and see it grow into a college.



JOHN ED
PEARCE

Integration was outlawed

The integrated school was too much for the state, and in 1904 the Day Law was passed to forbid the teaching of whites and blacks under the same roof. In 1950, the law was amended to permit integration above high school level, and in the interim Berea shifted its emphasis to needy, deserving mountain children.

Need and promise, says President John Stephenson, are still Berea's governing criteria. Last year, it received inquiries about admission from 17,000 students; it accepted 450. It costs about \$9,600 to educate each of them, and since the school charges no tuition and receives no public funds, it must depend almost entirely on endowment.

Yet, when Stephenson talks of his concerns for the school, his talk is not about money but about two things that seem often neglected on the average campus and seemingly missing in the American character: morals and ethics. It is the goal of Berea to turn out educated people, and the educated person, Stephenson is convinced, is an ethical person.

Will to be moral influence

"There is constant attempt to concern ourselves with whether we are too much a part of the current drift in society," he says, "though I doubt that we're doing all we could. We must concern ourselves with the disintegration of society. When the Persian Gulf conflict occurred the question arose, and properly, over whether we should take sides on the issue. Can we, do we, have the will to be a moral influence in our society?"

"I know that our students have a commitment to others. The problems of the impoverished and other helpless people, that has been a focal point for Berea. This year, 72 percent of our freshmen had a record of some form of volunteer service. We have to maintain such a concern. If the issue is one we should speak to, we will do it. Preserving the potential for moral leadership — that is where the Bereas of the country come in."

I mention this conversation with this college president concerned with the ethical fiber of his students, rather than with doomed stadiums, athletic standings and public relations, because when I returned to my office I picked up the latest copy of the Washington Spectator, and I was struck by the fact that it was devoted almost entirely to scandals of one sort or another.

There was the incredible story of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International — a tale of theft and dishonesty on a scale so monstrous it defies description.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1991

Why EDUCATION is the business of BUSINESS

BY MICHAEL TIMPANE

This article is adapted from a speech given earlier this month to the Partnership for Kentucky Education Reform. Timpaine is president of Teachers College at Columbia University in New York.

The business community has become deeply involved in public education during the past ten years, and its involvement has a new and very solid basis to it. You in Kentucky are, in every substantive and political sense, at the head of the pack, and I congratulate you on that.

This deeper involvement by business has been motivated by its self-interest in the quality and quantity of the labor supply, which was at stake in a way that it had never been before. And that is the very best reason

There was the story of the immoral, probably illegal, involvement of the CIA in the bloody career of Manuel Noriega; the story of the CIA's part in the Iran-contra disgrace. And there was the matter of Robert Gates, who didn't know what the CIA was doing when he was its second-in-command, like a vice president who didn't know the country was at war, but is now proposed for its leadership. There was the story of Clarence Thomas, denying his past in order to win a future on the Supreme Court.

There were stories of the personal use of military aircraft by John Sununu, the president's chief of staff, the story of how Attorney General Richard Thornburg invested \$32,296 in Alyeska, owner of the Alaskan pipeline, after Thornburg's Justice Department absolved Alyeska of all liability in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

There was the fact that five of eight members of the commission on military base closings had financial links to companies with direct ties to the Pentagon, and that commission Chairman Jim Courter was at the time getting \$3,000 a month lobbying for Grumman, one of the biggest military contractors.

The list continues — of Wall Streeters who steal and defraud, regulators who do not regulate, and lawmakers who go to bat for lawbreakers.

And I thought of John Stephenson and Berea, and the matter of personal ethics, the real mark of the educated man. And it occurred to me that somehow, somewhere along the line, our mega-universities are not doing their job.

we could want. I am all for altruism, and I am all for corporate social responsibility. But for the long run, day in and day out, I would rather have your self-interest on my side. I want you to wake up every day, and as you begin to worry about your business, I want you to be worrying at the same time about education.

That is what has happened in communities throughout the nation, spurring the business involvement in education reform that has become so evident. What has changed in the labor force to cause this attention? Several things, all at once.

First, we've gone from the baby boom to the baby bust and from a decade in which women were entering the labor force in unprecedented numbers to a time in which their labor force participation has just about leveled off. So not only are there not quite as many kids, but there is not this marvelous, unexpected, over-qualified group of women at hand. We have used up those new resources, and because we can no longer rely on them in added numbers, we cannot tolerate failure on the part of any child in the system. We need every student to succeed. There is no other alternative.

The second reason is the composition of this smaller labor force. We are becoming an increasingly diverse society by race and ethnicity. We are unhappily becoming an increasingly unequal society by distribution of income. And we are becoming a society in which the combination of those two factors has produced a distinct and disturbing underclass, which is not involved much at all in the nation's work.

The third reason is the population's mobility. As employers, you know that nobody stays put anymore. You can't hire workers and expect

them to work their whole lives for you anymore. In fact, a typical American worker changes jobs perhaps a half a dozen times in an adult life and even changes careers three or four times.

Any employer must be concerned with mobility, not only of the workers he or she has, but also of those who will be coming into the community and into the workforce unexpectedly.

Next comes the issue of productivity. The annual gains in productivity by the American worker disappeared about 10 years ago. Our workers are not less productive than they used to be, but they simply are not becoming more productive at the rate that they once were. There is much concern that the quality of the education of workers has caused this static situation.

And finally, the continuing onrush of technology means that many jobs will at least be different and, in many cases, will require higher skills than in the past.

The combination of these trends has brought about not only a new interest in education on the part of business, but also a new sense of educational requirements.

The business community is no longer looking for narrow vocational skills in prospective employees. Rather, it is looking for well-educated people — people who possess critical-thinking skills, problem-solving skills and other higher order skills.

Back in the early '80s, one of the first of the education commissions that involved the business community realized that it didn't have a good description of what skills the economy needed from our schools. So they looked around and found the set of skills that the College Board had just developed for entry into college. And they said, "That's it. Those are the same skills."

The distinction between head and hand, the distinction between academic and vocational skills, is dissolving in front of our eyes.

schools are well-educated, reliable people who can grow and change and learn on the job. And that is a fundamentally new requirement.

Now, once the business community began to understand its expanded, and durable, self-interest in educational quality, what happened? You in Kentucky are the end of the story. You are where business has gotten to.

During the last 10 years, business thinking about education has evolved quickly from a narrow perspective concerned only with employability into broad notions of systemic change, systematic reform, and a wide range of interventions into the lives of children, particularly at-risk children.

In the process of this change, three themes have developed. First is the understanding of education as investment. Until about 10 years ago, the business community considered money for education as spending. Now it considers it investment. That's a big difference in perception.

In the '60s and '70s, if you were in education and you wanted to do something that cost money, you hoped that the Chamber of Commerce wouldn't find out about it because they would almost certainly be against it on anti-spending grounds. All of that has changed.

Systemic, or systematic, reform is the second major theme. And the third, which no one would have predicted 10 years ago, is the strong and unequivocal commitment to the needs of at-risk children. Indeed, when the business community first became involved in education, precisely the opposite consequence was often predicted.

But the business community does better demographics than other people do; if only because it sells things. It has understood better than many educators and better than many policy-makers that the value-added, if you will, the increased productivity, will be most marked among those young people with whom we have had the least success

metic, and it reflects the business community's keen sense of the nation's demographic structure.

With these three themes, business involvement has moved rather quickly beyond what I call helping-hand efforts, such as adopt-a-school programs and other methods of providing simple assistance. These programs were designed to help out existing education programs, and, indeed, they often did. But they had no objective of reform and therefore produced none.

What followed after these helping-hand efforts were initiatives that were more programmatically oriented. The business community really got into a school or an educational program and worked with educators to change and improve it. The so-called academy programs are the best examples.

Then came cooperatives and compacts, in which the business community formally organized to help education, first at the metropolitan level and then at the state level. And finally, the involvement reached into the area of educational policy.

This progression didn't always happen in a linear fashion in every firm or every community, but one step led to another. First, the business community learned that you don't accomplish much if you only help out at a school. You have to change the school. But you can't change a school all by yourself; you have to have other people involved and get community support. But you can't do that without policy support and policy change at the state or national level.

The most recent example of this evolution has been the business involvement in President Bush's "America 2000" proposals. At its most general level, this program coincides with the approaches the

over the past 10 years.

It has the same focus on outcomes and on the development of goals and standards. It has the same call for flexibility and discretion within the system. And finally, at least in the expansion of Headstart, it has the same focus on at-risk children. The broad themes are really very similar.

So here we are in 1991, and you Kentuckians have done all that I have spoken about. Yet you, like all of us, have barely begun.

What should you do now? I have two short pieces of advice. One is: Stay the course. You have some terrific things underway, but it will take at least 12 years to produce the first child, the first fully formed product, of the reform system. You must stick with it.

The second piece of advice is: Show up. Woody Allen says that showing up is 90 percent of life. You cannot know how heartening it has been to educators, who in the past were able to deal only with your community affairs or public relations offices, to be able to deal with you, the executives, in the last five or 10 years. What a difference it has made to education to know of your interest, and you can show it in only one way, really. You must show up. Don't start sending substitutes, please.

In terms of concrete steps for the immediate future, change — to dra-pro-com-more what is and school goes on already at, and I

OH YUK! AND WE JUST HAD

more prominent is early childhood development. This nation is undoubtedly moving toward universal early childhood programs at some point in the future, and it will involve agencies far broader than the schools. It will involve health agencies, social service agencies, family- and community-support agencies — groups that do not have a great record of working together. It will also involve a non-system of care-givers and home-based services that will make school systems look simple by comparison.

The third issue I would raise is that the business community's interest in education has not been well institutionalized. The good news is that CEOs have been involved in new ways. The bad news is that it has sometimes involved only the CEOs.

In what ways will your companies encourage and support your employees, who as parents or community members may themselves want to play a hand in the reform and improvement we seek? Surprisingly little change in this area has occurred around the nation. It is a source of some bewilderment to an employee, if he has carefully read your speeches, to find that he is unable to get off on Wednesday afternoon to serve as a member of a school board committee.

Some of your most important resources for reform are your own employees in their capacity as parents and members of the school community. In this area, it won't be all that hard for Kentucky to get to the head of the class, given how little has happened around the nation.

Another area where we can make a surprising amount of headway rather quickly is the issue of how you think about students who work part time. Many young people work more than they should. The myth that their work enhances their educational performance is wrong. Their performance usually suffers, as common sense would tell us.

If a student is working too much, he or she simply does not have the

time or energy to do well at school. Most of the money they make is spent on consumption goods, with very little going to savings or what we would call investment in themselves. And there is practically no connection between these young workers and the training or career development activities of their employers.

You do not need laws, educators or public-policy makers to help you deal better with the young people who work for you. See if you can't come up with some ways of enhancing what you're driving at in education reform instead of working against it.

One final note. There is far too little public understanding of what we are up to, and this is not confined to Kentucky. The most critical weakness in our society as we approach education reform is that people don't care enough about education to support what we have in mind.

I was fortunate enough to spend a couple of months studying in Japan two summers ago, and the most striking realization that I brought back is that they really care about education.

There's nothing magical about the Japanese education system, except that every part of society sends consistent messages to children about the importance of education, and then every part of society delivers on the promise that was implied in the message.

Compared to them, we talk through our hats in American education. The strains of an anti-intellectual populism in American life are real, and they are strong.

The problem of getting the people of America, the people of Kentucky, to be aware of what we're trying to do, to care, to participate in it, and to make it succeed is a far more difficult problem than we may previously have thought. Public information campaigns are crucial, and they must be accompanied by public involvement campaigns. People must not simply be informed; they must be involved.